

# Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 61-63 (14-17). Tomorrow sunny. Day's temp. 63-65 (17-19). LONDON: Temp. 54-57 (12-14). Tomorrow sunny. Day's temp. 54-57 (12-14). CHANDELIER: Temp. 54-57 (12-14). Tomorrow sunny. Day's temp. 54-57 (12-14). YORK: Sunny. Temp. 60-65 (15-19). Yesterday temp. 54-57 (12-14).

27,933

## Trudeau to Stay, Seeking Support of Rival Parties

By Anthony Astrachan

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said tonight that he would remain in office despite the loss of a parliamentary majority in Monday's elections.

Liberal party government will present itself to Parliament as possible, seeking a majority vote of confidence with support of one or more of the three opposition parties.

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Sen. George McGovern whispering in heckler's ear at Battle Creek, Mich., airport.

## McGovern Tells Off a Heckler

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 3 (AP)—Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern has told off a heckler.

A youth wearing several Nixon buttons crowded close to a fence as Sen. McGovern walked along shaking hands during an appearance at Battle Creek Airport yesterday.

As the senator from South Dakota approached, the youth told him: "He will beat you so bad that you'll wish you'd never left South Dakota."

Sen. McGovern replied: "I'll beat you so bad that you'll wish you'd never left South Dakota."

Sen. McGovern referred to the incident during a speech in Grand Rapids, Mich., this morning and drew laughter from his audience of clergymen.

Noting that he had once been a minister himself, he said that after the "little exchange" he had now fully disqualified himself from further service.

Laker, Frank Monks, Sen. McGovern's political director, said jokingly that the remark was fitting for a Democratic nominee. "After all," he said, "he can't say kiss my elephant."

Businessmen are hanging back in making new capital investments and last year actually reduced investments in the economy.

Workers are restive, angry, militant and more prone to strike than those of any other Western European country.

The economic growth rate—that is, the annual increase in the total of goods and services produced by the economy—fell to only 1 percent in the first half of the year and is still below what is needed to satisfy hopes for higher living standards.

Thus, only eight weeks before Britain joins the European Economic Community, its economy is ill-prepared to take advantage of the opportunities for expansion offered by Common Market membership.

For most of the 55 million citizens of this country, these are hard times that are getting harder. The wives of manual workers who bring home an average of \$61 a week find it increasingly difficult to cover such costs as \$1.40 a pound for hamburger meat, \$12 for a pair of children's shoes, \$90 for a man's suit and \$3 for a movie admission.

For more than three million families with earnings of \$47 a week or less, meat is a once-a-week treat. Last year's shabby clothes must serve another season and entertainment is whatever the country's three television channels are offering.

Of all Britain's economic problems, inflation and unemployment are the most worrisome. The difficulty in dealing with

inflation is that it is a state of mind, not a state of fact. It is a feeling that prices are rising too fast, and that the government is doing nothing about it.

Prices are rising at the rate of 7.5 percent a year, faster than in any other country in Europe.

The pound is weakening in the foreign exchange markets and is trading at the lowest levels ever.

The expectation of inflation controls helped steady the pound at \$2.345 in late trading on the foreign exchange market here, comfortably above the record low

of \$2.3310, reached a week ago, Associated Press reported.

The latest count of the unemployed shows 521,594 Britons out of work, a level of joblessness not equaled since the austere years immediately following World War II.

British goods are losing their competitive edge in world markets, forcing the balance of trade deeper into deficit.

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As the youth leaned forward to hear, Mr. Kohler related, Sen. McGovern said softly to the young man's ear: "Kiss my ass."

As Sen. McGovern continued down the line shaking hands, the young man recoiled and, according to McGovern press secretary Richard Dougherty, exclaimed: "He said a profanity!"

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## Largest Trade Accord in History U.S., Russia Trying For \$45.6-Billion Gas Deal

By Nick Kotz

and Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The United States is on the verge of negotiating the largest trade agreement in history, a deal to buy \$45.6 billion worth of natural gas from the Soviet Union.

The agreement also would involve an expenditure of as much as \$10 billion in pipelines to carry the gas from Siberia to Soviet ports, plans to liquefy the gas in these ports and tankers to transport the gas out of the Soviet Union. The money would be provided by the United States, Japan (which will take some of the gas), the Soviet Union and by the American companies getting distribution rights for the gas.

Details of the deal still must be worked out, but one combine of American firms seems sure to get the largest share of the Soviet gas.

A high-ranking Nixon administration official said that a three-company combination of Tennessee, Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. and Brown and Root is the only bidder on a plan to bring gas from Murmansk to the East Coast of the United States.

Brownell involved

The official said that New York lawyer Herbert Brownell, attorney general in the Eisenhower administration and a close friend of President Nixon, has been negotiating for the combine with the U.S. and Soviet governments.

The Tennessee group is urging Soviet and U.S. approval of a detailed development plan drawn up after 10 months of study in the Soviet Union.

The official said that the combine has also offered to bring gas from Siberia to the West Coast of the United States. In this bid, the Tennessee group is competing with a second made up of El Paso Natural Gas, Bechtel Corp. and Occidental Petroleum.

"Nothing has been decided in this competition," the Nixon administration official said. "The deal is so big that all six companies might have to be drawn into it."

Feasibility studies for the giant project should be completed by both combines within a week, the administration official said. The studies will be circulated through the U.S. and Soviet governments, which will comment and decide on them together.

6 Months Away

"I don't think you can say an agreement is imminent," the official said, "but I also don't think it's any more than six months away." Gas is abundant in the Soviet Union and scarce in the United States, the world's largest consumer of natural gas. The Soviet Union has enough proven gas reserves to supply itself and the United States for 30 years.

The most complex phase of the negotiations is the financing, partly because the project is so large and partly because it involves three countries.

Two 56-inch pipelines must be built through some of the coldest parts of Siberia. They could take as long as seven years to build and cost as much as \$4 billion each.

One pipeline would run 2,500 miles from Yakutsk to Nahodka near Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean. This line would carry 2 billion cubic feet of gas a day to Nahodka, where a \$750-million liquefaction plant would compress the gas to liquid form and pump it aboard one of a fleet of 10 liquefied natural gas tankers.

1,800-Mile Line

Half of this gas would be sold to Japan, the other half to the United States.

A second pipeline would run 1,800 miles from the Tyumen gas fields near the Ob River to Mur-

mansk. This pipeline would move 3 billion cubic feet of gas a day into a liquefaction plant that would pass the gas to a fleet of 20 tankers.

All this gas would go to the East Coast of the United States. Gas would start to flow out of the Soviet Union by 1980 under an agreement that would run for 25 years, provide from 5 to 7 percent of U.S. gas consumption by that time and be worth more

than \$40 billion over the life of the contract.

The Nixon administration views the gas deal as one of the biggest coups of its rapprochement with the Soviet Union. It sees Soviet gas as a more reliable power source than Middle East oil, partly because the Soviet Union needs U.S. dollars and technology and partly because the Russians have nowhere else to sell the gas.

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## Allegedly to Appease Terrorists

## Bonn Denies Paper's Report That Hijacking Was 'Set-Up'

BOON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—West Germany today denied a London Daily Mail report that Sunday's hijack of a Lufthansa airliner, which resulted in the release of three Arab guerrillas involved in

the Munich Olympics massacre, was a "set-up job."

Chancellor Willy Brandt's spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, asked at a press conference if the hijacking by Palestinian guerrillas was arranged to provide an alibi for freeing the men, replied: "It's not true."

Last night on television, Mr. Brandt again curtly rejected official Israeli accusations that he had "capitulated" to the demands of the hijackers, who held the passengers and crew of the airliner hostage until the prisoners were released.

According to the report in the London Daily Mail, the Israeli security service claims that the West German secret service worked out the scheme in return for an Arab promise of a truce in terrorist activity in West Germany.

## Another Denial

A Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman categorically denied a further report that the Israeli ambassador had voiced these suspicions when he saw Foreign Minister Walter Scheel immediately after the incident.

"I have seen the record of their talk and there is nothing of that sort in it," the spokesman said. "Apart from that, the suggestion is so absurd that it is not worth commenting on."

Mr. Ahlers agreed that the West German government had anticipated an Arab attempt to free the captives by some form of terrorist action but added that nobody knew how and when it would occur.

He denied that there had been any discussion in the cabinet as to how the situation would be dealt with when it arose, much less that the decision had been made in principle to free the captives if placed under pressure.

Bonn earlier had justified setting the men free by saying that the overriding necessity was to save the lives of the 20 persons aboard the hijacked Lufthansa Boeing. The press report alleged that the whole incident was a masquerade said the theory was supported by the fact that most of the passengers were Arabs.

Mr. Ahlers said it was untrue to say the government had taken no precautions to guard against an Arab liberation attempt and pointed to the recent deportation of many Arabs from West Germany.

Mr. Ahlers said the government had reached agreement with Lufthansa about putting security guards on flights.

But he said it was still undecided whether they should be armed and, if they were, what weapons they should carry.

He said the government had sent letters to 67 countries asking that West German security officers be allowed to operate at their airports. He said that 23 countries, including Lebanon, had "reacted positively" to this request. He did not mention any other countries.

## Denial by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (AP).—A senior Israeli military spokesman, Lt. Col. Shmuel Zaki, denied today that Israeli security sources had called the Lufthansa hijacking a put-up job between West Germany and the Arabs.

"No Israeli officer gave that information to any correspondent," he said, referring to a report in a London newspaper.

The Bulgarian news agency, BTA, said that the four were found guilty but failed to disclose the charges. No other details were included in the report by BTA.

The verdict was announced 10 days after another group of anti-government Turks seized control of a Turkish Boeing-707 and also forced it to land at the Sofia airport. They too, surrendered to Bulgarian authorities after the Turkish government refused to accede to their demands.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Four closed most European airports early today, a Brussels Airport official said. Passengers were advised to use railroads.

German Jewish Group Receives Letter-Bomb

FRANKFURT, Nov. 3 (AP).—A letter-bomb arrived today at the Frankfurt office of a Jewish youth group, but an official turned it over to police for disposal. Police said the envelope contained explosives and a fuse of the same type found in letter-bombs sent recently to Jewish organizations in London, Amsterdam and West Germany.

## Cairo Seizes Misdirected Israeli Mail

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Egyptian authorities today confiscated 11 parcels sent by the Israeli Embassy in the Ivory Coast to the Israeli Embassy in Ethiopia via Paris, the Middle East News Agency said.

The parcels, weighing about 700 kilograms, were shipped by mistake on an Egyptian airliner which brought them to Cairo, the agency said.

Moments after the discovery of the parcels, explosive experts were called in to examine their contents. The outcome of their investigation was not announced.

The parcels were confiscated as "war booty" because of the current crisis and the "state of war" between the Arabs and Israel, political sources said.

## Israel Hints New Strikes At Terrorists

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today presided at a meeting of a parliamentary committee studying ways of keeping strong pressure on Arab guerrillas and terrorists.

Israel has launched air raids against nine guerrilla bases in Syria and Lebanon in the last three weeks and it has been hinted here that further military actions are possible.

The announcement of today's meeting of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee mentioned that those present included Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, former head of military intelligence and now Mrs. Meir's special adviser on security affairs.

This is the first time his presence at such a meeting has been acknowledged. It indicated that the government is attaching to its new "strike back" policy, enunciated by Mrs. Meir last month.

Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said in a newspaper interview today that the war against terror, like any other war, could be won only by offensive tactics.

Israeli officials have stressed several times in recent weeks that they hold several Arab governments responsible for harboring and aiding Palestinian guerrilla movements.

They have named Libya and Syria as major culprits, along with Egypt and Algeria, which is accused of giving diplomatic cover to guerrillas.

There has been speculation here over the possibility that Israel might include Libya in its sphere of strike activities.

Foreign Ministry officials yesterday accused Libya of openly advertising for recruits for the guerrilla movement.

Today, Transport Minister Shimon Peres, noting Libya's part in receiving as heroes the hijackers of a Lufthansa plane Sunday, described that Arab country as "like the problem child of Europe and the whole world."

He added: "It is only supply adds to the extremism of its rulers. With its oil revenue, Libya buys modern technology, but its leadership has not yet emerged from the darkness of the Middle Ages."

German Jewish Group Receives Letter-Bomb

FRANKFURT, Nov. 3 (AP).—A letter-bomb arrived today at the Frankfurt office of a Jewish youth group, but an official turned it over to police for disposal. Police said the envelope contained explosives and a fuse of the same type found in letter-bombs sent recently to Jewish organizations in London, Amsterdam and West Germany.

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CHURCHILL IN GERMANY—Picture and quotation of the late British war leader Winston Churchill shown in advertisement published by conservative group supporting Chancellor Willy Brandt's opponents in the West German parliamentary elections. The quotation reads: "Socialism is the philosophy of failure, the credo of ignorance and the creed of envy."

## Heath Prepares to Impose Controls on Prices, Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

It is that the cure for one of the major ills of the economy is to make the other worse.

Earlier this year, when unemployment reached more than a million, the government decided to give highest priority to economic expansion to get the jobs back to work. It used two principal means.

One was to increase the money supply. It did this by encouraging low interest rates, which made it easier for consumers to borrow. The other was to cut taxes. In March, Anthony Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced immediate tax cuts of \$3.14 billion that put a pound a week more spending power into everyone's pockets.

The result was a surge in buying such goods as washing machines, television sets and automobiles. But British industry was unable to expand production quickly enough to meet the demand. Consequently, price rises accelerated and the level of imports rose, making the trade deficit worse.

Many economists have criticized the government for adopting courses which it knew were bound to worsen the inflation problem. In an unusually candid speech two weeks ago, Sir Leslie Owen, governor of the Bank of England, said that the government probably had erred in letting the money supply grow so fast. It had been growing at an annual rate of 30 percent earlier this year and now, after the brakes were applied and interest rates have risen, it is still growing at the rate of 22 percent.

Spanish Police Arrest Two In French Consulate Bombing

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Police today arrested two students and accused them of bombing the French Consulate here, seriously injuring the consul, the civil governor's office said.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a third student after the attack yesterday.

All three are members of the self-styled Collective of the Hammer and Sickle—a loose grouping of extreme leftists, the office said.

The Collective of the Hammer and Sickle has no known connection with the outlawed Basque separatist movement, ETA, which has its own militant section.

But in the leaflets distributed at the university, the group said that the attack was made as a reprisal for recent French measures curtailing the movements of exiled Spanish Basque activists in southwest France.

The communiqué from the civil governor's office said that police traced members of the group after leaflets claiming responsibility for the attack were scattered over Saragossa University yesterday.

Two students who admitted taking part in the bombing were arrested, the communiqué said. They were identified as Alvaro Nogueras Calvet, 20, and José Antonio Meléndez Romero, 21. A warrant for the arrest of a third

Priest Murdered In Calif. Church Confession Box

LOS GATOS, Calif., Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Police today were hunting a young man in his late teens or early twenties who stabbed a French-born priest to death in the confession box of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church here yesterday.

The youth was seen attacking Father Henri Tomel by a woman parishioner who ran for help. But when she returned with another priest, Father Tomel was lying on the floor near the confession box.

He died in a hospital soon afterward of one stab wound in the chest and three in the back. Police said that they did not know whether the priest, who came to California from Marseilles in 1961, was hearing the confession of his attacker.

No murder weapon was found at the scene.

## U.S. Planes Attack Red Stockpiles

## Communist Forces Step Up Ground Raids

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (AP).—More than 100 U.S. B-52 bombers ranged across North and South Vietnam and Laos today attacking Communist military stockpiles. Communist-led forces showed no let-up in their attacks in South Vietnam, with more than 100 reported for the ninth successive day.

The B-52 Stratofortresses dumped 2,500 tons of bombs at targets in the southern half of North Vietnam, along the Ho Chi Minh supply route in Laos and in all four military regions of South Vietnam.

The biggest concentration of raids—about two-thirds of them—were in the Central Highlands and the provinces north and south of Saigon. The Communist command has intensified its attacks in both regions in recent weeks.

Awaiting Shipment

The aim of the B-52 strikes is to destroy war materials already stockpiled in South Vietnam and also to crush the growing shipment southward from the northern panhandle of North Vietnam and Laos.

The U.S. Command also reported that American fighter-bombers flew about 140 strikes against supply routes, trucks and depots in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam yesterday.

The command reported that 50 trucks, a 25,000-gallon fuel tank and a Soviet-built helicopter were among the targets destroyed or damaged.

The Seventh Air Force said the M-16 medium helicopter, which has the NATO code-name Hound, was destroyed on the ground near the port of Quang Khe, 85 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

A partial U.S. bombing halt remained in effect above the 20th parallel, keeping American warplanes away from the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial complex. President Nixon ordered the suspension last month during critical peace negotiations as a signal to Hanoi of the United States' goodwill and desire for a settlement, sources said.

Fighting Erupts

Fighting erupted anew this morning in rubber plantations just to the northeast of the once-besieged provincial capital of An Loc, 80 miles north of Saigon.

The Saigon command claimed that 32 more North Vietnamese troops were killed in the latest day, in addition to 151 killed in a dawn-to-midnight battle yesterday. More than half of the dead were credited to air and artillery strikes. The Saigon command said that overall government casualties were four men killed and 28 wounded.

Heavy Casualties

HONG KONG, Nov. 3 (AP).—North Vietnam said today that U.S. "carpet-bombing air raids killed and wounded a great many civilians and caused heavy property damage" across four North Vietnamese provinces Wednesday.

A Foreign Ministry statement, broadcast by Radio Hanoi, said that waves of U.S. bombers, including B-52s, attacked "heavily populated areas" in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces—an area ranging from just below the 20th parallel 70 miles south of Hanoi to the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam.

parties of truly national standing. The Liberals have just seats in every area except Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. The Conservatives have only two seats in Quebec.

The New Democratic party leader, David Lewis, met the press after Mr. Trudeau and said that his party would support the Liberals if they offered effective measures to combat unemployment, the high cost of living and other problems.

Mr. Lewis mentioned measures that would regulate foreign ownership more comprehensively than Mr. Trudeau's proposal in May to screen takeovers by foreign investors. U.S. interests own nearly half of Canadian manufacturing.

Benefits Opposed

Mr. Lewis said that his party would oppose further tax benefits for business, such as Mr. Trudeau proposed in the spring.

Mr. Lewis acknowledged that the New Democratic opposition might not bring down the government on this issue because the Conservatives—who like the Liberals, had pledged to support such tax benefits—might support Mr. Trudeau.

Although his party holds the apparent balance of power, Mr. Lewis said it had to use it effectively because the Conservatives may support Mr. Trudeau on economic issues and because his party lacks sufficient funds to campaign in the event Mr. Trudeau is forced to resign and new elections are called.



BUDDHIST LEADER—Ven. Sheng Shou holding press conference in Paris Friday.

## Buddhist Leader In Paris Urges Vietnam Accord

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The president of the French section of the Association of Vietnamese Buddhists today called for immediate signing of the proposed peace accords for Vietnam.

In a news conference, Sheng Shou called for re-establishing peace in Vietnam and demanded rejection of South Vietnamese objections to the proposed treaty.

Mr. Shou said all political prisoners held in South Vietnam should be released immediately. He estimated the number of prisoners at 200,000.

He also called for withdrawal of American support for Mr. Thieu and the establishment of democratic liberties in South Vietnam.

Mr. Shou said he was relieved the treaty is not precise on the subject of the general election to be held in South Vietnam and that the election will reflect various political differences in South Vietnam, which have previously not been allowed to be voiced.

intended to supply the South Vietnamese with C-130s, but that they were now expected to get two squadrons totaling about 33 aircraft.

Efforts are under way to get these and hundreds of other aircraft into South Vietnam before a cease-fire becomes effective.

Under the tentative arrangements outlined by Mr. Kissinger, both sides will be permitted to replace weapons in South Vietnam on a one-for-one basis but not add additional or significantly better equipment.

Among the other newly programmed U.S. aircraft now planned for shipment to South Vietnam, officials said, are these:

• Two squadrons of 48 F-5A air-defense fighters in addition to three squadrons planned for delivery in 1973-75, for a total of about 125 aircraft. Officials said that some or all of these planes would be replaced later with the advanced F-5E when it becomes available.

• Three squadrons, or about 72 A-1J jet close-support fighters.

• One or two squadrons of A-1 propeller-driven close-support fighters. There are normally about 18 in a squadron.

• Two or more squadrons of UH-1 helicopters, in addition to one squadron previously planned. There are normally about 33 helicopters in a South Vietnamese squadron.

Officials said that in the case of F-5A jet fighters, which are in short supply in the United States, several countries had been approached in the hope that some sort of barter arrangement could be worked out to provide these planes quickly.

The officials were reluctant to specify which nations had been approached. But one official noted that there are countries that are "just as anxious as we" to see an end to the fighting.

Mentioned as possibilities were South Korea, which has more than 70 F-5As; Taiwan, with about 70; Iran, with about 100, and Turkey, with about 160. (The Associated Press reported

Southern to Return To Laos for Talks

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Prime Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian premier, will cut short his Paris visit and return home Wednesday to direct peace talks with the Pathet Lao delegation, his spokesman said today.

Prime Souvanna decided to shorten his medical treatment and return home because political and military developments in Indochina require his presence at Vientiane, the spokesman said.

Blast in Algerian City

ALGERIA, Nov. 3 (AP).—An explosion that authorities said was probably caused by a gas leak shook the downtown area of the Mediterranean city of Constantine last night, killing one person and injuring 35, Algerian authorities reported today.

## Nixon Repeats: No Treaty Until All Issues Are Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

American military withdrawal, as contemplated by the draft agreement, has complicated the negotiations by raising its own objections.

Referring both to Hanoi's insistence on a prompt signing without further discussion, and to Saigon's efforts to block a signing, Mr. Nixon said in the broadcast:

"We are going to sign the agreement when the agreement is right, not one day before—and when the agreement is right, we are going to sign, without one day's delay," he said. In his paid political address, which lasted a half-hour, Mr. Nixon compared his careful efforts to work out an unambiguous agreement with the bombing halt announced by the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson one week before election day in 1968.

Hanoi is "watching." He said the Johnson administration "rushed into it just before an election without pinning down the details."

The President said that people all around the world were watching the results of next Tuesday's election, and "the leaders in Hanoi will be watching."

"They will be watching for the answer of the American people, for your answer to this question: Shall we have peace with honor, or peace with surrender," he said. In conversations in recent days with Premier Souvanna Phouma of Laos and others, Mr. Nixon has stressed that he would seek to continue American economic and other assistance to Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam because he believed it was important to maintain a non-Communist governments in Southeast Asia.

There would be great temptations for many Americans "to wash their hands" of Indochina, Mr. Nixon has said. But he has assured the Laotian leader and others that as long as he was President, the U.S. government would not follow that course.

The President's views were made known today by reliable White House sources.

In discussing the proposed nine-point peace plan, the President has said that he has "visions" about North Vietnam believes that, for a variety of internal and external reasons, Hanoi has decided to seek a truce from the war.

He has said that he does question Hanoi's good faith, entering into the draft agreement but he has told visitors that does not mean he trusts it Vietnam.

Because of this, he has decided to keep American Air Force in Thailand and the U.S. Sea Fleet until the draft agreement is signed, in case the cease-fire is broken by Hanoi, he said.

Administration officials said they remained confident Hanoi would agree to the truce session sought by Mr. Kissinger, nevertheless, as Mr. Kissinger's irritation at Hanoi's continuing posturing.

"They are flogging a really horse," one official said. President was reported to have told his staff that he would not be "tricked or cowed" into signing by the Fall deadline that passed Tuesday.

The prevailing view in Hanoi is that Hanoi's demand for considerable pressure from domestic causes and the Soviet Union and China reach a settlement.

Mr. Kissinger has acknowledged that Hanoi might have just lost its chance for the States went back on its word not signing by Oct. 31. But continued delay, officials here believe, is caused largely Hanoi's concern at not appearing to bow to American demand.

According to Mr. Kissinger, Nixon asked Hanoi for the final negotiating session on Oct. 31 and left the choice of delay to North Vietnam. A truce has been acknowledged the administration, although officials have given it credence that Hanoi has responded and that a date may be under active discussion.

Administration officials said that Mr. Kissinger need three or four days, or to conclude an agreement Hanoi.

Hanoi Attacks Dela

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Vietnam said today that Nixon's Vietnam speech was no indication of the States' "refusal to respond to negotiations."

In a statement common Mr. Nixon's televised last night, the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks stressed the President's "refusal to agree to a truce and lasting peace."

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## War Goes On If Hanoi Troops Remain, Thieu Aide Warns

(Continued from Page 1)

assuming that Mr. Thieu's expressions of opposition to the draft accord made public by Hanoi and generally confirmed by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, were merely a tactical maneuver to encourage the United States to resume the intensive negotiations with North Vietnam for a more favorable settlement.

American circles here indicate a belief that Mr. Thieu's declarations—as well as such views as expressed by the official interviewed—may be a last-ditch effort to obtain a better settlement but are not to be taken at face value. In this view, Mr. Thieu is resigned to inevitable acceptance of the best accord that Mr. Kissinger can obtain.

The South Vietnamese official, however, depicted the president as convinced that the guaranteed withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops, in a period of less than one year, was a sine qua non of the chance for peace. Without it, he said, Mr. Thieu feared that any accord would lead to a Communist takeover within six to nine months of its signing.

Thieu-Bunker Meeting

Mr. Thieu presumably put this view to Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, with whom he met for nearly an hour today in their continuing series of meetings.

Military and intelligence estimates place the number of North Vietnamese troops in the South at 150,000 to 160,000. The nine points of the Hanoi-Washington draft cease-fire plan, as it has been made public, contain no mention of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam.

The official said the accord should provide for the withdrawal first to designated areas in South Vietnam and from there, under international supervision, back to the North.

As long as the North Vietnamese are in South Vietnam, he said, their force would be capable of upsetting even the most favorable political terms of an agreement.

The official said that Mr. Thieu

had no illusion about being to fight the Communists way that American people and assistance made possible he warned against believing the United States could about a cease-fire Saigon's anger.

He said South Vietnam continue the war in a Viet way without the vast America had provided. If he helped, he said, by part of the population, fears for its life and its future in the event of a takeover.

The official said the men remained confident, however, that the United States would continue supplying Vietnam even if it refused to accept a cease-fire that it considered unsatisfactory.

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 60 F... 40 C... 12-14 F... 5-7 C... 12-14 F... 5-7 C... 12-14 F... 5-7 C...

ALASKA... 10-20 F... -10-0 C... 10-20 F... -10-0 C... 10-20 F... -10-0 C...

ARIZONA... 60-80 F... 15-25 C... 60-80 F... 15-25 C... 60-80 F... 15-25 C...

ARKANSAS... 50-70 F... 10-20 C... 50-70 F... 10-20 C... 50-70 F... 10-20 C...

CALIFORNIA... 60-80 F... 15-25 C... 60-80 F... 15-25 C... 60-80 F... 15-25 C...

CANADA... 20-40 F... -5-5 C... 20-40 F... -5-5 C... 20-40 F... -5-5 C...

CENTRAL AMERICA... 70-90 F... 20-30 C... 70-90 F... 20-30 C... 70-90 F... 20-30 C...

CHINA... 60-80 F... 15-25 C... 60-80 F... 15-25 C... 60-80 F... 15-25 C...

COLOMBIA... 70-90 F... 20-30 C... 70-90 F... 20-30 C... 70-90 F... 20-30 C...

CUBA... 70-90 F... 20-30 C... 70-90 F... 20-30 C... 70-90 F... 20-30 C...

CZECHOSLOVAKIA... 40-60 F... 5-15 C... 40-60 F... 5-15 C... 40-60 F... 5-15 C...

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Joe Turner











## Three Bombing Incidents

## Key IRA Suspects Seized; Ulster Troops, Snipers Clash

BELFAST, Nov. 3 (AP).—British troops clashed with guerrilla gunmen and the army said it arrested two key men of the underground Irish Republican Army today.

A military patrol came under fire near the border with the Republic at Crossmaglen, miles south of Belfast. The patrol fired back and an army spokesman said two gunmen were killed in the leg, he said.

Troops in Belfast arrested two believed to be leaders of the Provisional wing of the IRA. The suspects, whose names are not disclosed, reportedly belonged to an IRA detachment in the Catholic district of Clonard, the Falls Road.

## Rebel Priests Convene in Rome, Criticize Vatican

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP).—A group of Catholic priests assembled within a mile of the Vatican and denounced the church hierarchy, saying it cared too much for money and politics and not enough for the good of its people.

The Vatican's opposition to the dissenters organized itself in a movement called "The Church of the Future." They convened a three-day assembly. They said they want the church to be a stand against "immoral, economic and political" and for a say by the common in choosing priests and bishops.

Rev. Carlo Crocetta, an organizer of the protest, said: "We formed this to apply the Gospel to the world. We are now fighting a certain type of church that is afraid to compromise with economic power of the state."

The group, numbering about 100, is named for the day of the closing of the world of Bishops last year. The claim that the synod was managed to suppress

## Kim Aide, Kim Hour Talk

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Korean Premier Kim Il held lengthy discussions with a Rak Lee, a confidant of Korea's President Chung Ilk, at an unscheduled meeting that lasted four hours minutes today in Pyongyang.

Director of the South's Intelligence Agency, is Pyongyang for a meeting joint coordinating committee established last July to problems on the road to reunification of the two

the second time that talked with the North leader. They first met six ago when Mr. Lee visited on a secret mission out a joint communiqué statement, which was issued.

leader, but there was no confirmation from the army.

Army experts in Londonderry defused a bomb that contained 20 pounds of explosives. It had been left in a garage in Abercorn Street by two youths who gave a 30-minute warning.

At nearby Dungenen troops defused a bomb containing three pounds of explosives left under a bridge.

Guerrilla bombers wrecked the Belfast home of boxing promoter Jim McCreary. Mr. McCreary managed former European bantamweight champion Freddie Gilroy, who said last month that he was leaving Northern Ireland because of the violence.

Troops came under fire in Belfast's Donegal Road but nobody was injured. A hostile crowd formed shortly afterward but was dispersed with a single rubber bullet.

Meanwhile, the Ulster Loyalist Council, representing hardline Protestants, condemned the Green Paper issued by the province's British administrator, William Whitelaw, on Monday.

## Issued After Talks

The paper was published after talks between some of Northern Ireland's political leaders and British officials. It said the British government would never force the mainly Protestant province into a union with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic but that any solution to Northern Ireland's problems must be "acceptable to and accepted by" the Irish Republic.

When the Green Paper was issued, moderate politicians in Ulster and the Irish Republic gave it a cautious welcome, but the council said today: "Contrary to the alleged acceptance of it, we are convinced that the vast majority reject it."

The council, which includes the rightist Vanguard organization, the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association and the Loyalist Association of Workers, called for the immediate election of a provincial assembly "to give the Ulster people a chance to voice their feelings."

## Weather Expert Is Acquitted in Ice-Floe Killing

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 3 (AP).—A government weather researcher has been acquitted at his second trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the 1970 shooting of a fellow researcher on an Arctic ice floe.

Mario Jaime Escamilla of Santa Barbara, Calif., was acquitted in U.S. District Court here yesterday by a jury of six men and six women.

Mr. Escamilla had been convicted in 1971 in the shooting death of Bennie R. Lighty, 42, leader of a 19-member government weather research team on the ice island known as T-3. The 35-year-old researcher was sentenced to three years in prison.

A new trial was ordered by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., last summer on the ground that the judge had improperly instructed the jury as to the difference between voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. The judge had refused to allow more than one character witness to testify on Mr. Escamilla's behalf.

Testimony at the second trial was that the shooting occurred during an argument between Mr. Escamilla and Mr. Lighty over some homemade vodka wine that Mr. Lighty wanted to give to an Eskimo. The defense contended the shooting was an accident.



VERY, VERY HAPPY—Shoji Yoko, 57, former Japanese Army sergeant who hid in Guam jungle for 28 years, is all smiles as bride Mioko, 44, looks on at press conference following wedding in Nagoya Friday about 200 miles west of Tokyo.

## Amin Appeals to Ugandans To Take Over Big Industries

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 3 (AP).—President Idi Amin has appealed to Ugandans to come forward and apply to take over the multimillion-dollar Madhvani Group of industries here, the radio in Uganda reported today.

The group, which employs 20,000 Ugandans and has an annual turnover of nearly \$72 million, is the biggest industrial enterprise in East Africa.

Gen. Amin said its managing director and part-owner, Manubhai Madhvani, would have to leave the country by Wednesday, the deadline for the expulsion of noncitizens.

According to the radio, Gen. Amin "appealed to all Ugandans to come forward and apply for loans and take over big firms like those owned by the Madhvani Group."

The banks have plenty of money, he said, but no one is borrowing it. The group's subsidiaries include the Steel Corp. of East Africa, the Nile Breweries, a textile mill, a match factory, paper works, a glass works and a tea and sugar estate.

## Scientists' Group In U.S. Urges a Cutback in ICBMs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—A group of U.S. scientists today asked the United States and the Soviet Union to seek reduction of their nuclear weapons rather than a "freeze" of existing arsenals when the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks reopen in Geneva Nov. 21.

In a study, the Federation of American Scientists urged reduction of the number of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles by 50 percent and the extension of a ban on anti-ballistic missiles to cover all arms.

The study said the reductions should be made even though they would not significantly lessen the destruction each side could unleash upon the other. "Quite the contrary, the overall kill now possessed by each side would remain lethal even if reductions were to take place that eliminated 95 percent of what now exists," the study said.

## Riot Spree Ends At Black College

GRAMBLING, La., Nov. 3 (AP).—Classes resumed without incident today at Grambling College following a window-breaking spree last night that resulted in the arrest of 17 students.

About 150 state police were called to the scene, and the National Guard was put on standby alert during the disturbance. College authorities said the incident was an offshoot of continuing demands by students for more voice in the affairs of the predominantly black school.

## Spartan Completes Pacific Test Flight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The U.S. Spartan missile, launched and controlled by radar, successfully completed a test flight over the Pacific yesterday, the Defense Department said today.

The Spartan is designed to carry a nuclear warhead and is part of the American Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense System. The purpose was to test the performance of the Spartan during a medium-range, low-altitude flight, the Pentagon said.

## 536th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched the 536th satellite in its Cosmos series, its 10th new Sputnik this week. Tass said that its mission is to continue the exploration of outer space.

## Military Figure in Cabinet to Mediate Quick End Sought to Chilean Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3 (AP).—Chile's Marxist President Salvador Allende today observed his second anniversary in office with a new cabinet that includes high military officers who pledged to seek a solution "within 48 hours" to crippling nationwide strikes.

The key appointment in the reshuffle of Mr. Allende's 15-member cabinet late last night was the appointment of the Chilean Army chief, Gen. Carlos Prats, 57, as interior minister.

Gen. Prats now becomes second in succession to Mr. Allende, since Chile has no vice-president. Gen. Prats is also the country's chief law-enforcement officer.

Gen. Prats, who has been temporarily replaced as army chief by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, showed up for work before 6 a.m. today at the Interior Ministry.

He immediately announced the resumption of talks with leaders of strikes that have nearly paralyzed the national economy for almost a month.

Gen. Prats said he hoped to reach a solution "within 48 hours" to the strikes, which have included truck owners, shopkeepers, small businessmen, doctors, engineers, lawyers, private schoolteachers, small farmers, students and airline pilots.

Rafael Cumsille, leader of Chile's Small Business Confederation, expressed optimism today that a solution could be reached and commerce restored to normal by Monday.

He said the presence of three military men in the cabinet could be considered as a guarantee of neutrality in government-striker negotiations.

"I believe that there can be discussion and that we can look for a general solution to the problems," Mr. Cumsille said.

President Allende, elected in 1970 on a program to lead Chile "down the road to socialism," broke off talks more than a week ago because he said strike leaders presented political demands "which I cannot accept."

The appointment of the military to the cabinet was an effort by the president to find a way out of the increasing political tension caused by the strikes.

Fuel is rationed in the capital,

and there are critical shortages of basic foodstuffs, such as bread, because of the strike.

Twenty of Chile's 25 provinces have been under a state of emergency, a form of martial law, for weeks.

The two other military men are Rear Adm. Ismael Huerta, Minister of Public Works, and Air Force Gen. Claudio Sepulveda, Minister of Mines.

Eight of Mr. Allende's previous cabinet ministers kept their jobs, and the basic political balance within the cabinet continued to reflect the power balance within his leftist coalition government.

The Socialist party, of which Mr. Allende is a member, kept four ministries, and the Communist party, the other major force in the coalition, has three ministries. Smaller groups in the coalition got the remaining jobs.

Santiago and other major cities in Chile remained under a strict midnight-to-dawn curfew today, and there were reports of isolated incidents in the interior.

These included a confrontation between unarmed striking truckers who blocked a major highway link to Santiago in the town of Melipilla, about 45 miles south-

west of the capital, yesterday afternoon.

The army sent tanks and armored personnel carriers loaded with troops carrying automatic weapons to dislodge the truckers, who stalled their vehicles on the two-lane highway.

While the tanks kept their cannon aimed at the vehicles, police quietly negotiated with the strikers, and they moved their trucks without incident.

Meanwhile, the anti-Marxist opposition and the government coalition each presented a single list of candidates for the important March congressional elections.

The anti-Marxists have formed the "Confederation of Democracy" and the pro-government forces the "Popular Unity party" to contest the election, in which all 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and half of the 50 Senate seats will be contested.

Opposition candidates include ex-president Eduardo Frei, who headed the previous Christian Democratic administration and who is still a popular political figure in Chile.

## E. German Aide To Visit U.S. in Mid-November

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Gerhard Beil, state secretary in East Germany's Ministry of Economic Relations, will visit the United States in the middle of November, State Department officials said today.

Mr. Beil will be the highest ranking East German official ever to visit the United States. His visit was described as "private, designed to promote trade between the two countries."

Officials said they knew of no plans for Mr. Beil to visit Washington or to contact U.S. officials. They said he was invited by American businessmen.

Officials said the number of visitors from East Germany has averaged about 200 in recent years, most of them businessmen and academics.

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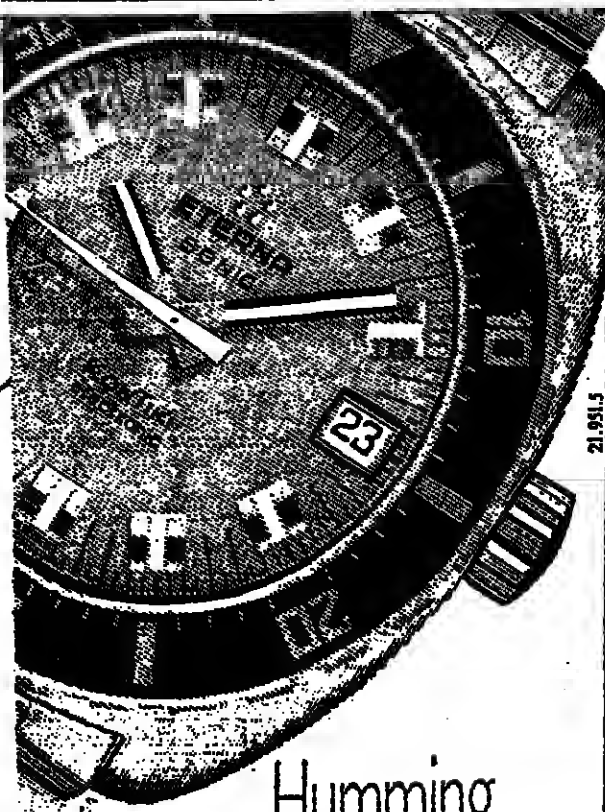
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**1967**

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**1**



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## EMILY GENAUER

## Joan Miró in New York

NEW YORK—A handsome exhibition titled "Joan Miró: Magnetic Fields," has just opened at the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

The catalogue may clarify the esoteric, highly technical theories of recent developments in the painting of the 70-year-old artist, long counted among the greatest of modern masters. In fact, the catalogue holds that the same theories governed his pictures of the twenties as well as that what came in between was more concerned with legible surrealist imagery.

Or just enjoy. This is what I recommend, at the risk of sounding anti-intellectual. Because Miró, almost from the beginning—and for the beginning there is another splendid Miró show at the Acquavella Galleries—has been an artist of unparallelled wit, spontaneity and imagination. He works in color totally fresh and unpredictable and in forms that may indeed exist, as the Guggenheim catalogue says, primarily to "inter-

rupt the liquidity of the color field, damming its flow by the suggestion of a corporeal presence." But they also, in their ambiguous suggestions of stars and sky and planets and the human body (ears? breasts? genitalia? profiles?) send you off into surprising and maybe even startling reveries of your own.

I am amused by the museum catalogue's boast that "admiration for Miró and his work is not a recent attitude at the Guggenheim Museum..." the first Miró having entered its permanent collection "as early as 1948." I have you there. I got my first—and regrettably only—Miró in 1955. A scientist friend says it is the only clear illustration of the Einstein theory he has ever seen. (Heavens! Maybe "magnetic fields" is, after all, what Miró is about.)

In any case, I suggest starting the lovely Miró experience at Acquavella, where one may see, in a 1915 still-life, his conventional but strong beginnings (faunism and cubism were becoming conventional by then), his quick development (by 1920) into a stage where space became a perspectiveless arena for the complex arrangement of strongly

contoured objects, into the phase, never ended, where Miró makes space a field of color for symbols that may be read as sexual games, flying kites, spinning constellations, gambolling dogs, floating grins, visual puns, whatever.

The pictures at the Guggenheim are, for the most part, later, larger, sparser and even more enigmatic than usual for Miró. A very thin black line or two may thread its way across a 9-foot orange surface. A delicate shower of red-orange drifts down a 7-foot green panel (suggesting that Miró must have been interested in what American abstract-expressionists were doing, which is curious in view of their own great debt to him). Sometimes he introduces letters, or words. They probably won't help much. One canvas carries the legend in Miró's hand, "Stolles en des sexes d'escargots." It translates as "stars in the form of small genitals."

\*\*\*

The biggest news event in the art world in late October was not, as everybody had expected, the Sotheby Parke-Bernet auction of chiefly impressionist and post-impressionist pictures, including being sold by the Metropolitan Museum from its own collections. (As a result the Met was \$547,500 richer, and none of the pictures, except maybe for a Redon, will be desperately missed.)

It was the following night's sale (IHT, Oct. 28-29) in the same auction rooms, of a large collection of mostly pop, op, minimal, colorfield and assorted other varieties of recent art that left the New York art world open-mouthed.

The open pockets are what did it, of course. One of Josef Alber's homage-to-the-square paintings (he has done scores of them) went for \$40,000. A sculpture by David Smith brought \$20,000 (what I offered for a letter he wrote me saying he was down to his last \$25). An enormous (at least 10-foot tall and 10-wide) all-red canvas by Clifford Still went for \$37,500. A late, fine Rothko (red with a floating horizontal band of orange) brought \$70,000.

But these are virtually old masters, in comparison with an artist like Tom Wesselmann, whose composition "Great American Nude," including real beer bottles and a window that opens and shuts, was sold for \$14,000.

Who were the buyers, then, at this moment when art-market



Miró's "Cheval de Cirque" (1927) on view at the Guggenheim.

money is supposed to be tight for almost everything except old masters and impressionists, and the professional art world looks on op and pop as "finished," anyway?

Insofar as I could tell, the buyers, except for dealers, were young and unfamiliar. Inquiry at the auction house next morning yielded the somewhat testy explanation that of course they are young ("Would you expect a young man to buy a Renoir?"), and that they came to the sale from all over the country, where pop is not counted passé, as in New York.

Where do young men get that kind of money, I asked. The answer I got was that some have made it in the stock market (lately?), some in the professions, and most through inheritance.

Well, better than horse races, although the whole atmosphere that night at Parke-Bernet suggested the track. Incidentally, John Marlin, who is chief auctioneer for the galleries and conducted the sale, says in an interview titled "How to Invest in Art," published in the October English-language edition of the magazine "Realities," "If I had unlimited amounts of capital available, I would buy a complete sale of 20th-century American painting. I would place all the paintings in a warehouse for 10 years, with a lock on the door. On opening the door again, I think I would see a very adequate return on my investment."

Eighty-seven items went on the block that night, selling for a total of \$1,235,900. It could be

that Marlin is right, righter, in any event, than my friend at Chase who told me that 10 years ago about the stock market.

In a week of many new exhibitions in New York, special applause must go to an artist not having an exhibition in the formal sense at all, though his work is going to be highly visible for a long time. He is Tony Walton, who designed the scenery for the new hit musical comedy, "Pippin," at the Imperial Theater.

"Pippin" has many faults. A trivial story about the son of Charlemagne and his search for "meaning" and "purpose" in life—they turn out (what else?) to be in the arms of a good woman and a sweet child—the event is a triumph of artistry in presentation over banality of substance. That most of the artistry is that of director and choreographer Bob Fosse has been pointed out by drama critics. What Walton has done with the sets against which Fosse has staged his fast, dazzling production is even more remarkable.

Using ropes, knotted like the intricate rigging of a ship, he has done nothing less than build a great Middle Ages palace and cathedral, suggesting soaring heights, vaulted ceilings, a domed and great-columned basilica. At one point he uses a background of half-figures of saints around a stern image of Christ in Majesty. The miracle is not only of imagination but also of taste and of wit. Imagine attempting this, since he is mounting a sexy musical comedy, and accomplishing it with results

that are both intimate and—I can think of no other word—saucy. The saints' eyes, for instance, light up and move from side to side as they follow the action. It must sound unappealing, when in fact it is only indescribable—and most winningly effective.

One more art event, the opening at the Metropolitan Museum of a show of nine paintings done by Hans Hofmann the year before he died in 1966 at the age of 88. He had just been married to a very young woman, and he dedicated the paintings to her, calling them "The Renata Series." His widow has promised them to the museum.

Hofmann, born in Germany but a resident of this country from the early thirties, was both painter and teacher (and, as such, as responsible for the abstract expressionist movement as anyone). Most of his pictures are abstract explosions of brilliant color which splash, sputter, rip across his picture surfaces. Others are solid rectangles of color put together as firmly as bricks in a building.

The works in this series are a fine mixture of the romanticism of the first approach and the classicism of the second. They are vibrantly, joyously alive, in that brilliant flowering often seen in good old painters' pictures. One would like to think the phenomenon was intensified in the case of Hofmann, that these pictures painted as his days dwindled down to a precious few also speak of his joy in his May-December marriage.

## LONDON THEATER

## Minor 'Hulla Baloo'

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT)—I had thought revue was dead, an opinion confirmed by the performance of Rogers and Starr, Jimmy Edwards, and Chelsea Brown in "Hulla Baloo" at the Criterion, a theater that has in the past presented some fine blackish comedy.

With sicker irony, Ralph Koltai has provided a set of a white-tiled lavatory, occasionally hung with festive toilet rolls, so that the cast can make jokes at their own convenience. The humor is much as you would expect, except that it is spoken rather than scribbled on the walls and is a good deal drier and much less funny than can be found by merely spending a penny in nearby Piccadilly Circus.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Starr are female impersonators who have an enthusiastic Hampstead following. In the wider world, they reveal themselves as accomplished performers hampered by tedious material, much of it written by Mr. Rogers. They wear with style a succession of glittering gowns, but their act is not so much camp, high or low, as queer, in the sense of peculiar. Only a dedicated Freudian could be entertained by their entirely phallic humor.

I've never cared for Jimmy Edwards' bully ways, but he provides a moment of genuine hilarity as an enthusiastically thigh-slapping Austrian singer. He also contributes the low spot of the show, delivering in the character of a gardener talking about bedding plants a long, boring, leering monologue that attracts every predictable double entendre.

Chelsea Brown, looking especially attractive in such company, dines her vivacity by singing some ditty songs, including one of Duke Ellington's worst, "Tulip or Turnip." Even that is far better than a couple of pointless numbers contributed by the "Jesus Christ Superstar" team of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice. Now that the motor show is over, I cannot imagine that this revue will attract an audience.

At the Almost Free Theatre, John Arden has opened a season of self-styled "X-Certificate Erotica" with the Austrian playwright Wolfgang Bauer's "Shakespeare the Sadist," an amusing piece of experimental hokum. The subject is neither Shakespeare nor sadism but film, and its effect on a group of young cineastes, who are incapable of mak-

ing critical distinctions and see their own lives in terms of cinema cliché.

It culminates in a rape sequence that is also a deft parody of a Swedish porn film, entitled "Shakespeare the Sadist," which has the poet bawling his sonnets in mock-Swedish through a megaphone while cutting off the head of his victim.

The play, done in a cinematic style with abrupt cuts and blackouts, is well directed by Prunella Scales, although the rhythm of the opening scenes is somewhat rough, and spiritedly performed by Prunella Scales, KJ Jackson, Andrew Norton, and Adam Verney.

"The Great Northern Welly Boy Show," a fringe success at the Edinburgh Festival, opens at the Young Vic on Tuesday. A political satirical musical based on workers' six-month takeover of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, it was written by Tom Buchan with music and lyrics by Billy Connolly.

A double bill of plays by Tom Stoppard, "After Magritte," and "The Real Inspector Hound" opens at the Shaw Theatre on Tuesday.

The Young Vic production, Andrew Lloyd Webber and "The Rice" "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" together with the Genuis medieval mystery plays, another Edinburgh Festival success, opens at the Roundhouse on Wednesday.

The National Theatre's first production of "Machbeth," written by Anthony Hopkins in the title role and Diana Rigg as Lady Macbeth, both opens at the Old Vic on Thursday. It will be directed by Michael Blakemore.

## Ancient Greek Ship Found Off Sicilian Shore

MESSINA, Sicily, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The remains of a 4th century BC Greek merchant ship dating from 400 years BC have been found off Sicily, near the island of Lipari, an archaeological official said today.

Fred, Luigi Bernabò Bren, superintendent of antiquities for Sicily, said the 20-meter ship was spotted by two amateur divers at a depth about 40 meters. Divers brought up a number of ancient jars and a small terra cotta column from the vessel.

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## Outline for Ulster Peace

Britain has taken a significant new step toward shaping the political future of Northern Ireland. Its so-called Green Paper is not a precise blueprint; but, as British Minister William Whitelaw says, it "sets out some fundamental conditions which any settlement must meet." Because it does so bluntly, the document has drawn heavy fire from extremists in both Protestant and Catholic camps; but moderate leaders on both sides have greeted it with measured approval and even optimism.

While the Green Paper reiterates that Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom cannot be changed without consent of its people, Britain recognizes more explicitly than ever before what it calls "the Irish dimension," the stark fact that "Northern Ireland is part of the geographical entity of Ireland."

"Whatever arrangements are made for the future administration of Northern Ireland must take account of the province's relationship with the Republic of Ireland. And to the extent that this is done there is an obligation upon the Republic to reciprocate."

Premier Lynch in Dublin promptly welcomed the Green Paper as "a useful contribution" and said it deserved "very careful consideration."

On practical grounds, the Green Paper rules out an independent Northern Ireland and also rejects the Rev. Ian Paisley's demand for complete integration with Brit-

ain. It makes clear that the British government will retain direct responsibility for security in Ulster, whatever regional authority is created, and proscribe the restoration of anything like the Unionist-dominated Stormont parliamentary system, now suspended.

Instead, the document emphasizes that any new provincial "assembly or authority" must give Ulster's Catholic minority an effective voice to insure fair play, equality of opportunity and even-handed administration. On the whole, the proposal would exact more concessions from Protestants than Catholics, though it plainly seeks to isolate extremists of both sides.

As a concession to the Protestants, Mr. Whitelaw has delayed local elections that had been scheduled for next month in order to hold first a plebiscite on the question of whether the people of Ulster wish to remain part of Britain or unite with the Republic. It is hard to see how a plebiscite, certain to be won decisively by the Unionists at this time, will help restore peace.

This was a concession Mr. Whitelaw felt he had to make, however, and it may prove beneficial if it allows the local elections to be held in a calmer climate next spring and especially if it makes the Protestant majority more willing to help work out a future for Ulster along the lines proposed by the Green Paper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Sinking Pound

The British pound is the sick currency of Europe and of the world monetary system. As part of the Smithsonian Agreement of last December, when the dollar was devalued and the currencies of Europe and Japan were upvalued, the pound was pegged at a price of \$2.60—an exchange rate many observers thought too high.

When the British dock strike of last June triggered a run on sterling that cost Britain one-third of its monetary reserves in two days, Prime Minister Heath seized the crisis as an opportunity to cut the overvalued pound loose from its Smithsonian peg and let it float downward. There were howls of anguish from Britain's trading partners—including not only the Americans, who feared that the British float would hurt the dollar, but also from the Common Market countries, who were determined to keep their currencies closely yoked together. Indeed, there were fears that the floating pound would wreck the Smithsonian Agreement and throw the world back into monetary crisis.

That did not happen. Thanks to the float, the run on sterling stopped. By the end of June, the pound had floated down to a level of about \$2.45, and there it continued to bob through the summer and into the early fall, when it began to slip again. The market blamed rumors that the pound was to be repegged at a still lower rate prior to British entry into the Common Market.

But it is pointless to blame speculation and false rumors for the sinking of the pound; its real sickness is British inflation.

Wages are in a frantic race with prices, and Mr. Heath is struggling to bring forth an incomes policy—a route that he once inveighed against as vociferously as did President Nixon before Aug. 15, 1971.

British labor has no desire to consent to a "voluntary" wage-restraint policy; it says that it will undertake to limit its wage demands voluntarily only if the government sets statutory curbs upon prices. But the Confederation of British Industry insists that it cannot continue its own program of voluntary price restraint unless the government gets wages under control. One way or another, Mr. Heath appears to be in a bind from which he can escape only by a statutory incomes policy.

However, the principal villain of the inflationary piece in Britain is the government itself, which has gone all out for economic expansion before market entry, and the Bank of England, which has permitted a veritable binge in the rate of growth of the money supply. No incomes policy can stop inflation if money is poured into the economy at a rate in excess of 12 percent per annum.

Repegging the pound would be a serious mistake until the British government has put an incomes policy in place and has also firmly established control over monetary expansion. Fixing the rate of a sick currency, which the pound is today, would do nothing but instead cause a renewed run on Britain's monetary reserves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Air Piracy

Once again a few terrorists—as so often Palestinians—have humiliated and held to ransom a great nation and kept its leaders scurrying around for hours in a state of near-panic. Governments suddenly placed in the predicament of handling such a situation, as the German government again was on Sunday, deserve sympathy. Yet in seeking and taking office they accept the responsibility, if need be, of facing up to issues even of peace and war, with ultimate consequences in mind as well as painful immediate possibilities.

Governments dealing with these outrages have responsibilities to the international community as well as to their own electors and the unfortunate occupants of the aircraft. In fact all these responsibilities are very much of a piece, because a country that gets a reputation as a "soft touch" becomes a frequent target.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Britain and China

Britain was the first major Western power to recognize China's new revolutionary government. That meant something to China. However much Britain had been resented in the past as the leader in Western intrusion into China, it had also won respect for a political stability and assurance in its dealings with the world by comparison with other powers that joined in the scramble for privilege in China. The Chinese are not given to speedy rejection of a once-formed image.

It would not be an exaggeration to regard Mr. Heath's return to power in 1970, bringing the firm prospect of Britain's accession to the European Community, as a signal of change to Peking as worthy of response as Mr. Nixon's withdrawal from Vietnam was a signal of possible détente with the Americans.

So once again the image of the politically mature and stable power playing a part in the new Europe engages China's interest.

France has a distinct place in the Chinese mind dating from those days of urgent inquiry in the decades after the fall of the empire in 1911: Germany, too, but as a political force Britain more than either. Perhaps Sir Alec Douglas-Home embodies the qualities that the Chinese now welcome more than he could have imagined. He can count his visit as a success.

—From The Times (London).

### Demons of Rhodesia

Ian Smith, Rhodesia's premier, is not only against the demon alcohol. But the demon lemonade. And the demon milk. After 7 p.m., none of these drinks, hard or soft, may now be served in the bars of Rhodesian towns. Except, of course, to white people. The new curfew applies only to black customers. If they want a drink they must trek out to an African township. And yet only two months ago Mr. Smith was saying that Rhodesia cannot be racially provocative and get away with it. So how does he define provocation?

—From The Daily Mirror (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1897  
NEW YORK—Reports from all over the country show that the Democrats have made tremendous gains. In fact, having in mind the immense McKinley pluralities of last year, it is a tidal wave. New York has reversed President McKinley's plurality of 260,000, changing it to about 70,000 for the Democratic State ticket. New Jersey was swept away by the Democrats. Respectable New York is in the deepest gloom today lamenting the ignominy and disgrace of Tammany's return to power.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1922  
CONSTANTINOPLE—The National Assembly at Ankara has decided to depose the Sultan and abolish the Sultanate as the form of government of the Ottoman Empire. At the same time it resolved to retain the Caliphate, but to choose a new Caliph from among the members of the house of Othman, who will remain the spiritual head of the Mohammedan world, but will be stripped of all temporal powers in the Ottoman dominions. The Turkish government will be the chief bulwark of the Caliphate.



'How Can You Electioneer This Close to the Polling Booth?'

## The Nixon Paradox

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The two things that have preoccupied President Nixon most of his waking hours for the last two years have been winning the war in Vietnam and winning re-election in the presidency. Both have been hard, ambiguous, and agonizing problems, but the contrast between his handling of the war and his direction of the election campaign is startling.

On Vietnam, he has argued not for victory but for a compromise that would end the war, not merely for a cease-fire, but for practical arrangements between the contending forces that would move from confrontation to negotiation and cooperation and finally to what he calls "a generation of peace."

In the election struggle with the Democrats, he has much the same problem. But while he has talked endlessly about "peace with honor" and the future in Vietnam, he has said nothing about "victory with honor" in the election, and what may come after.

### Used Every Trick

While the President has been consistent in the future in Vietnam and willing to compromise with the Communists, he has used every trick in the book, and quite a few that have never been in the book, to defeat the Democrats in the election, without regard for the future when they may still be in control of the Congress.

This is one of the mysteries of this election. The President has won, but is so used to losing, that he doesn't know it, and is now pressing so hard for a landslide

that he may win, but in the process so antagonize the Democratic majority in the Congress that he cannot govern effectively in the next four years.

On the whole, Washington is very tolerant of the easy ethics and even dirty tricks of presidential politics. Everybody understands why the President doesn't agree to debate George McGovern, though most of them think he would do all right if he did. And they're all used to the deceptions of campaign finances.

### Dual Problem

But this campaign has moved from Tammany Hall dirty tricks to guerrilla warfare, espionage and sabotage, bugging and burglary, and while the Democrats concede that they have run a poor campaign, and maybe even that they deserve not to win, they resent and even hate the CIA tactics that have been used against them, and will probably carry their resentment into the next four years.

It will be interesting to see how the President deals with this dual problem in the last few days of the campaign. He is insisting that he will not sign an ambiguous peace with the Communists in Vietnam because, while this would help him in the election, it would create trouble later on. Look to the future, he says.

At the same time, he is being asked to look to the future beyond the election at home, answer the charges of financial corruption, espionage and sabotage, and go on to an honorable victory that will win the respect and coopera-

tion of the Congress and the people in the coming years.

The important thing now is that, if he is going to win, that he should win clean and fair, but while he is now riding high, he is in trouble of winning both in Vietnam and the election under circumstances that will wound and defeat him in the next four years.

For the moment, he is following what he calls his "game plan," but this comparison between sports and politics is not really very accurate. For he is playing to win in the election and in the Vietnam peace talks, but not regarding how he will live with the consequences.

### Landslide Predicted

The polls tell us that he is still not very popular personally, but that he is going to win by a landslide. They also tell us that the Democrats have out-registered the Republicans 3-to-2, out that Sen. McGovern may lose every state in the union, and that his only chance of avoiding a shutout lies with the people who know Nixon best—in California and the District of Columbia. It is an extraordinary paradox.

Still, when it is all over, Nixon has to deal with the practical problems, and will need some trust, if not affection, to deal with them. His problem now is not whether he can win next week, but whether he will be able to govern effectively in the next four years, and so far he has not addressed himself to this fundamental question.

## The Man of Virtue

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court held a memorial session last week for John Marshall Harlan, a member of the court from 1889 until his retirement and death a year ago. It was an intimate occasion, for judges and lawyers and others who admired him. But listening to the tributes, one realized that there was a larger meaning in the life of this man, of significance to Americans generally.

Harlan was always described as a conservative judge. That was because he was reluctant to impose new judicial limitations on the authority of government, and because he believed so strongly in preserving the independence of the states in our federal system.

But he was very different, as judge and man, from what often passes for conservatism today. He did not work to advance the interest of an ideology or a class. There was in him no spirit of repression. He was a great success in life, but he never confused success with virtue, there was a place in his constitutional vision for the poor and the weak and the unpopular.

### Wisdom of Citizen

He was closer to being an 18th century conservative. Like the men who wrote the Constitution, he feared centralized official power, he put his hope in the ultimate wisdom of the citizen, if left free. Often as a judge he took a strikingly expansive view of individual freedom, in opinions that may prove to be among the most influential in shaping the constitutional law of the future.

When Alabama sought NAACP membership lists, Harlan spelled out for the first time a freedom of private association. Free speech was precious to him, even speech that must have been personally offensive—revolutionary doctrine and vulgar protest. Perhaps most striking was his opinion in the Connecticut birth control case, declaring that there was an area of human privacy and integrity protected from intrusion by the state. In this Orwellian age there can be no more important constitutional idea.

To an extent remarkable in any public figure, he was open-minded. Not that he lacked passion in his beliefs: No one who was there, for example, will forget his dissent when the court in 1954

laid down the one-man, one-vote rule for state legislative elections. "The Constitution," he said, "is not a parchment for every blot upon the public welfare."

But Harlan, unlike most of us, always kept in mind the possibility that he was wrong. And so he could respect those who disagreed with him. One of the remarkable aspects of his last years was the deep affection that developed between him and Justice Hugo Black, so often antagonistic on the court. They were utterly different in background and ideas. A Wall Street lawyer and a Southern populist, but they found a common faith in the individual human spirit.

### Open to Argument

The speakers who paid tribute to Harlan spoke of his gentleness, his modesty, his openness to argument, his commitment to candor. But the most important thing, as they said, was the wholeness of his personality. What he was as a man he was as a judge.

Edmund Burke said that he was a free society's business "to bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth." A former law clerk of Harlan's, Professor Paul M. Bator of the Harvard Law School, recalled that in speaking of the justice last spring, he said:

"The private virtues—love of truth; kindness, respect for others; the kind of decency and straightforwardness which only a firm self-respect can produce; an utter honesty and simplicity of spirit, combined with what the poet called out for, a heart of flesh rather than a heart of stone—these were the qualities that transformed Harlan's public acts."

John Harlan was not capable of an act of meanness in private life, of vanity or overreaching. It followed that he would not abuse his power as an official, as a prosecutor early in his career or later as a judge. One simply cannot imagine him tolerating corrupt techniques in public life. He could never have told himself that an end he thought wise justified the use of improper means.

He was faithful to law in the largest sense—the sense that makes democracy possible. He was "one of those rare public men," Prof. Bator said, for whom that faith meant "fidelity to the whole law, every day and not every

other day, fidelity not only to those rules which define other people's power but also those which limited his own."

That faith is of course not only for judges. All public men should live by the rules that govern others, and take care to have hearts of flesh, not stone. That is why we can find a larger meaning now in the life of John Marshall Harlan. Bator put it:

"Maybe his most enduring legacy will be this, that when the dark night of cynicism and hopelessness is on us, we can say, yes, fidelity to law is possible, is worthwhile, is real."

## Letters

### Hanoi and Saigon

MAY I offer the following explanation to reader F. C. Nazzari who asked (Letters, Oct. 30) why Hanoi and not Saigon is referred to by Anthony Lewis as nationalist? In the current war between the Vietnamese nation and a foreign power, Saigon deliberately sided with the foreigners.

NGUYEN VIET LANG, Paris.

### 'Protestant' Ulster

New stories about Northern Ireland invariably contain the spurious journalistic background phrase referring to "the two-thirds Protestant majority in Northern Ireland." This little nugget is on the surface true enough if the whole of the non-Catholic population of the Six Counties is lumped together and called "Protestant." But as a significant guideline to Irish politics it is misleading.

One of the major objections of the Catholics to minority rule per se as practiced by the Unionists in the area west of the Bann River, which divides Northern Ireland, where the Catholics or Nationalists have a majority or near majority they are in fact ruled by a minority of Unionists who control all the bodies of local government and exclude Catholics through the old, and very Irish, device of gerrymandering. Catholics in Northern Ireland are largely victims of minority rule, not majority oppression.

The 1961 census figures reveal-

## Claire Sterling

### From Rome:

... Young Italians who do go to school are not all necessarily getting educated. For one thing, nearly one in three has no place to sit...

ROME—After an opening month punctuated by strikes on one working day in every four, Italy's national education system is screaming to a halt. What with Sundays, holidays and more strikes, the schools have closed down altogether for a week starting Oct. 29. Renewed strikes are scheduled in elementary and high schools just two days after classes resume, unless strikes are called off 10 days after that, and, having massive government concessions they are unlikely to get, the strikers seem prepared to keep this up indefinitely.

For once—the first time since their stormy defiance of the Establishment—the "contestations" began in 1967—this assault is not coming from the students. With barely a handful of them still willing to demonstrate for or against anything, the "contestations" appears to be over, or nearly. It is the teachers now who are challenging Italy's sclerotic school system and an Establishment seemingly incapable of improving it.

Wages are not the main issue, though they are certainly an issue. With a starting wage of \$300 a month, Italian teachers have not only had no increase for 10 years but have just been told that the increase promised them since 1969 will not be forthcoming until 1973. What appears to trouble them much more, though, is the sad physical and pedagogic state of the schools they work in.

### Classroom Shortage

Although education is compulsory until the age of 14 here, young Italians who do go to school are not all necessarily getting educated. For one thing, nearly one in three has no place to sit. The nationwide shortage of classrooms is close to three million for a student body of over 10 million. Many if not most schools run on two shifts, and some on three. Classrooms are often improvised in rented quarters: garages, hallways, ramshackle buildings, whose doorways and staircases must be propped up for safety.

Struggling under these daunting conditions are teachers generally lacking in the most elementary professional training. Italy has no teachers' training colleges, and a new after-school program to "teach teachers how to teach" has proved such a waste of time that its drastic overhaul is one of the strikers' main demands. Another, more insistent demand is for an overhaul of the standard curriculum, retouched here and there once or twice but essentially unchanged for the better part of a century.

It is hardly surprising in these circumstances that one out of seven Italian children—and four out of five peasant children—dunk out before the fifth grade, and only one in four makes it as far as a high school diploma.

Those who do make it and go on to university are hardly better off. The shortage of classrooms there (not to mention laboratories and equipment), is incomparably worse: The University of Rome, for instance, has only one seat for every 11 students enroll.

Since the new government, formed last summer, Educa Minister Oscar Scalfaro has announced that an altogether university reform bill would be submitted to the incoming parliament, at some unspecified date. Apart from that, he has had to ask, on the whole score, beyond proposing to restore compulsory Latin in schools—it was made optional years ago—for which contribution to the cause is now known as the "Latin k."

This suggests that the incoming conservative government prove no better (if perhaps worse) than the outgoing one, left one in grasping the way of the problem. One reason he is that parliament, like before it, is shot through with lecture-hall barons who getting themselves reelected is a bureaucracy so petrified that even so no financial expert as Emilio C. bo could never find out, he was prime minister, what stood in the way of fully spending several billion lire worth of appropriate backing up for years, know residual passion. Whatever it amounts, though, it seems that the government will be pulling the wool up if it has had its say in the winter.

JIM BROWN, Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Top, Pirelli Union Reaffirmed

Possibility of splitting up the Pirelli-Dunlop has not been considered by either side, a man for Pirelli says. He adds that both companies, Dunlop Holdings Ltd. and Pirelli are examining the situation in an attempt to solution to the "serious problems" posed for the company by the losses of Pirelli SpA, the operating company of the group. The man says relations between the two sides are so close that the problem is being considered as one for the union, and not for the group alone. Industries Pirelli, which re-suspended 870 workers and put a further on short-time working, is expected to make for 1972 considerably higher than the loss of 3 billion lire reported for last year.

### Resubmits Price Request

General Motors Corp., as expected, has resubmitted the Price Commission for permission to raise and truck prices to cover the cost of meat-mandated safety and emission-compliance. The company says it has requested average boost of 54¢ a vehicle, the amount as turned down by the commission in late

### Ter Withholds Decision on Bid

General Motors Corp. says it cannot decide to accept or reject Trafalgar House International Ltd.'s \$198-million bid without first getting more information. The company says it is considering more information from the bid, which it advises shareholders to retain their

## Unlikely German Payments Balance Change Its Account Rate

Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—"Unlikely" to follow West Germany in discount and Lombard 100, official of Bundesbank today. The inflationary trends in West Germany to rising demand, inflation in Italy is due to rise. Thus there is no demand through rates, he added. The nature of inflation is rather an acknowledgment by Italy and its partners, that the inflation is different. The discount rate is 4 1/2 percent, but the Lombard rate is 5 1/2 percent. The German rates are 4 1/2 percent, respectively French rates are 6.5 percent. They are 8 percent. They are 8 percent.

### One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges today, Nov. 3, 1972.

	Today	Previous
100 Swiss francs	134.65	134.65
100 Belgian francs	44.14-17	44.17-20
100 Dutch guilders	41.36-37	41.36-37
100 Danish kroner	5.2940-50	5.2941-52
100 Swedish kronor	5.83-51	5.83-51
100 Norwegian kroner	5.83-51	5.83-51
100 Japanese yen	363.50-53	363.50-54.10
100 Italian lire	336.45-48	336.45-48
100 French francs	47.70-76	47.70-76
100 West German marks	3.7503-08	3.7503-07
100 Australian dollars	1.48-10	1.48-10

A. Free, B. Commercial.

## Edison and Fiber Unit Probably Dilute Shares

Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—Edison and its big fiber unit, Montedison Fibre SpA, set certain to dilute shares of its shares because of a means to raise money, brokers and investors in Milan believe. The operation would be carried out under state supervision. And Montedison is loath to permit such a turn of events.

## Is Outlook Is Good, Report

Nov. 3 (UPI)—Reports for the next common market look ministers said today, said the outlook for the common market is good. The ministers said that the common market is in a state of "relative stability" and that the outlook is "good". The ministers also said that the common market is in a state of "relative stability" and that the outlook is "good".

However, might be seen likely to be about the same. The company also said that it had uncommitted reserves that were set aside from the merger, and it was given another year to get its books in order.

### Japan Alleged To 'Buy Bids' In Brazil Deal

Offers Undercut Costs, Exim Bank Head Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—U.S. Export-Import Bank president Henry Kearns has charged that Japanese companies, with the cooperation of their government, are "buying the bids" for a massive steel industry expansion in Brazil. Mr. Kearns told AP-Dow Jones that Japanese equipment suppliers have obtained about \$180 million in contracts from the Brazilian steel industry for blast furnaces and other equipment, by bidding prices "way below" the cost of producing such equipment in Japan or anywhere else.

### Rise in Semiconductor Sales Seen

Motorola Inc. officials report that semiconductor sales in the United States, Japan and Europe are expected to rise sharply. U.S. semiconductor products industry sales (excluding hybrid circuits) will reach about \$1.5 billion in 1972, an increase of about 21.5 percent from 1971, Thomas J. Connor, vice-president and general manager of the firm's semiconductor products division, says. John Welby, vice-president and assistant general manager of the division, said he sees the European semiconductor market growing from \$628 million this year to nearly \$1.75 billion in 1977. The semiconductor market in Japan should grow at an average rate of 10 to 15 percent a year for the next five years, Mr. Welby says, to \$1.2 billion in 1977.

### Oil Firms Seen in Peru Venture

Mitsubishi Oil Development Co. will explore and develop petroleum resources in northern Peru jointly with Getty Oil Co., of the United States, Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun reports. The newspaper says Mitsubishi will acquire 30 percent of Getty Oil's interest in a concession that covers a 6,270-mile area. Nikkan Kogyo said Mitsubishi and Getty Oil will sign a formal agreement on the project by year end.

### Japan Firms' Profit Drops

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—Two leading Japanese companies have reported sharp drops in profits for the half year ended Sept. 30. Toray Industries Inc., the country's largest synthetic fiber producer, said its profit fell 33.3 percent while sales dropped 5.4 percent. Nippon Mining Co. said its earnings dipped 62.4 percent in the same period, although sales were up by 1.7 percent. Nippon is a nonferrous metals and petroleum products company.

### Grain Firm Claims a Loss On Sale of Wheat to Soviets

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Cargill Inc., the third largest seller of wheat to the Soviet Union in a controversial \$1-billion grain deal last summer, said yesterday it lost \$661,000 on its \$119-million share of the sale. Cargill and a number of other grain dealers have been accused by the Democrats of making windfall profits at the farmers' expense. They have denied the charge.

### Company Reports

Am. Standard 1972 1971

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	305.0	341.0
Profits (millions)	5.6	4.1
Per Share	0.24	0.13

United Merchants 1972 1971

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	180.0	177.5
Profits (millions)	3.14	3.11
Per Share	0.52	0.51

Travelers 1972 1971

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	880.1	781.7
Profits (millions)	38.97	28.85
Per Share	0.87	0.64

Nine Months' Profits (millions) 108.42 75.23

Per Share 2.37 1.61

\*Revenue not stated.

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Gordon Milton

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gordon Milton, formerly director of operations for IBM Europe, has joined Bank Xerox Ltd., London, as assistant to the deputy managing director.

In Erlangen, Germany, Ulrich Voelkel has been appointed director of marketing for GTE Sylvania Licht GmbH. Mr. Voelkel was formerly marketing manager for GTE Sylvania's European photolithography activities.

Alfredo Machado has been named chairman of the newly established Libra Bank Ltd., London-based merchant bank which specializes in loans to Latin America.

Ian R. Heap, senior executive head of underwriting operations for Boston-based Commercial Union Companies, will join its London subsidiary as deputy general manager, effective Jan. 1.

At H. J. Heinz, three area senior vice-presidents have been elected: John A. Connell, managing director of the British company, will be responsible for the Common Market and Portugal; Joseph J. Bogdanovich, president of company subsidiary Star-Kist Foods, will direct Star-Kist and Nichiro Heinz Co. Ltd., Japan; and John E. Crossen, senior vice-president, Europe and Latin America, will direct company activities in Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina.

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Cargill said it lost money because the price it had to pay for wheat began to rise rapidly after the company had contracted for large sales to the Soviets. The U.S. government's subsidy program failed to keep pace, the company said.

Cargill added that its loss estimate, which was audited by the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., was conservative and could grow if additional expenses were incurred.

The Minneapolis-based company said it was opening its books for the first time in its 107-year history "to correct some of the massive and severely damaging distortions of fact that have been reported concerning the recent sales of wheat to Russia."

Cargill said its average price to the Russians was \$1.621 a bushel, and it got an additional 33.4 cents average federal subsidy for the 73.5 million bushels it sold.

On the other hand, its acquisition costs averaged \$2.009 a bushel, it said, with operating

expenses adding another 3.5 cents. The company said it made no advance gain on hedging, that is, buying for future delivery, of 1.0 cents a bushel.

The result was a projected loss of 0.9 cent a bushel, according to the company.

Meanwhile, two other banks with floating prime rates—First National City Bank and Mellon National Bank—said today they are lowering their rate to 5 3/4 percent from 5 7/8 percent.

### Consumer Credit Up \$1.3 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—U.S. consumer installment credit rose a seasonally-adjusted \$1.3 billion in September following an upward revised gain of \$1.64 billion in August, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

Auto credit rose an adjusted \$495 million, off from August's record \$525 million. Loans for consumer goods other than autos rose an adjusted \$468 million in August, a \$595-million gain in August. Personal loans rose and adjusted, \$246 million following a \$353-million August increase.

## Dow Index Hits 4-Year High Big Board Prices, Volume Surge

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Wall Street investors, showing a classic turnabout in market psychology, today sent prices soaring to the highest level in nearly four years, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Autos, banks, insurance stocks and retailers led the advance.

Booming ahead 11.06 to 984.12, the blue-chip Dow has amassed a gain of \$7.70 in the last four sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

It now stands at the best level since the reading of 988.21 on Dec. 8, 1968, and is poised less than 12 below the magic 1,000 mark. The Dow's highest closing was 985.15 on Feb. 9, 1966—a target that now appears possible to surpass in the eyes of many Wall Streeters.

The dual anticipation of peace in Vietnam and a victory by President Nixon in next Tuesday's election has fed the surprisingly strong rally of this week. Another big plus is the Labor Department report on Thursday that wholesale prices—a key indicator of inflation—showed virtually no change in October.

For once, the classic glamour issues with high price-earnings multiples were relative laggards. This is a sign of changing market leadership which, if sustained, could provide further momentum to stock prices.

International Business Machines fell 1 1/4 to 387 3/4. Burroughs plunged 5 5/8 to 219 1/8. International Flavors dropped 1 1/4 to 79 1/4. Disney eased 1/4 to 194 1/4.

However, the list of two-point gains included Coca-Cola, Pfizer, Control Data and Avon Products.

Buying interest rippled through

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United Merchants 1972 1971

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	180.0	177.5
Profits (millions)	3.14	3.11
Per Share	0.52	0.51

Travelers 1972 1971

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	880.1	781.7
Profits (millions)	38.97	28.85
Per Share	0.87	0.64

Nine Months' Profits (millions) 108.42 75.23

Per Share 2.37 1.61

\*Revenue not stated.

Revenue not stated.

Revenue not stated.

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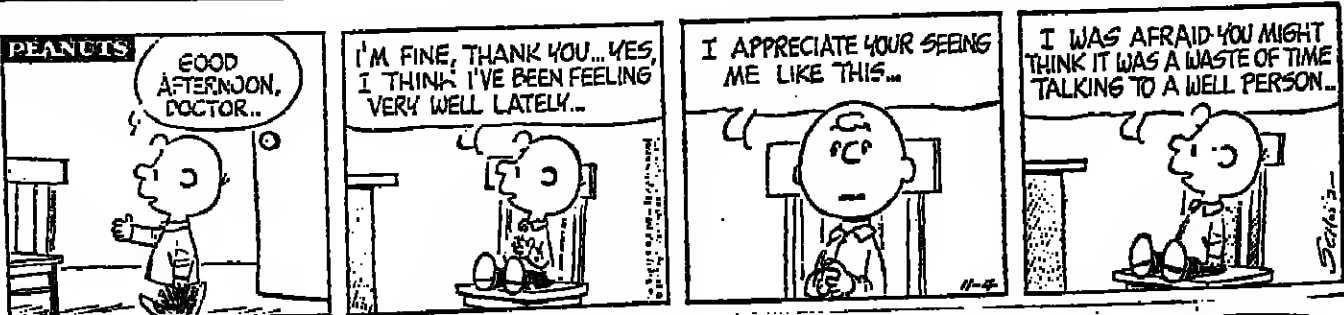
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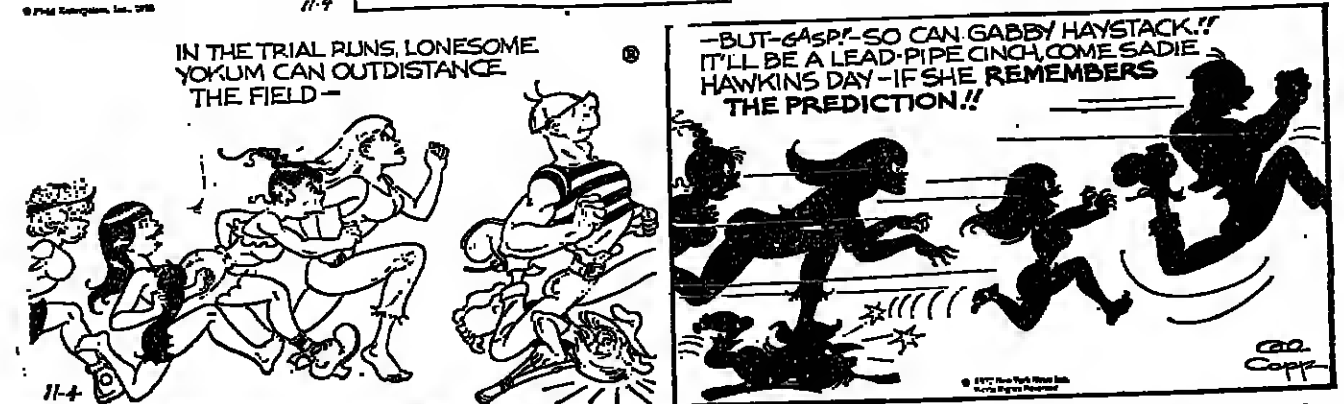
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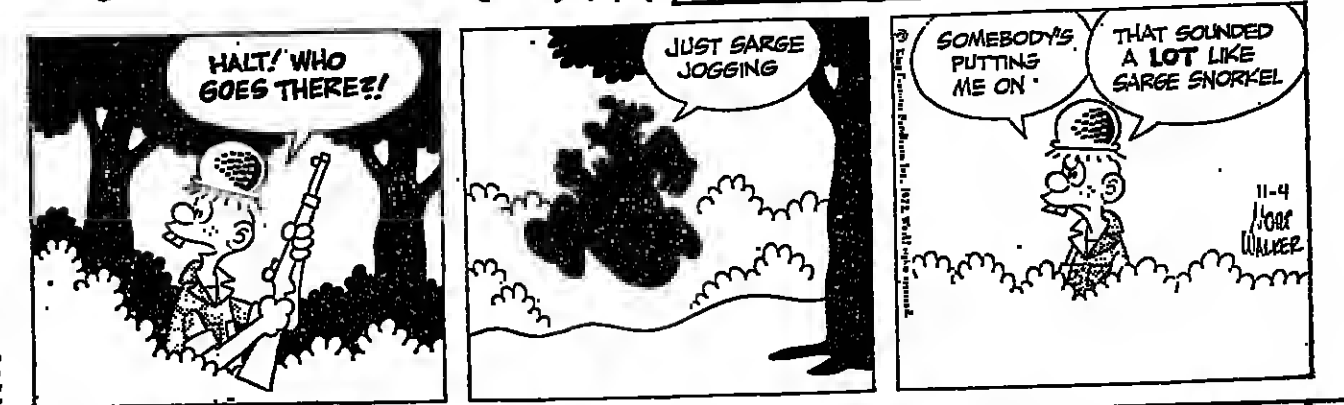
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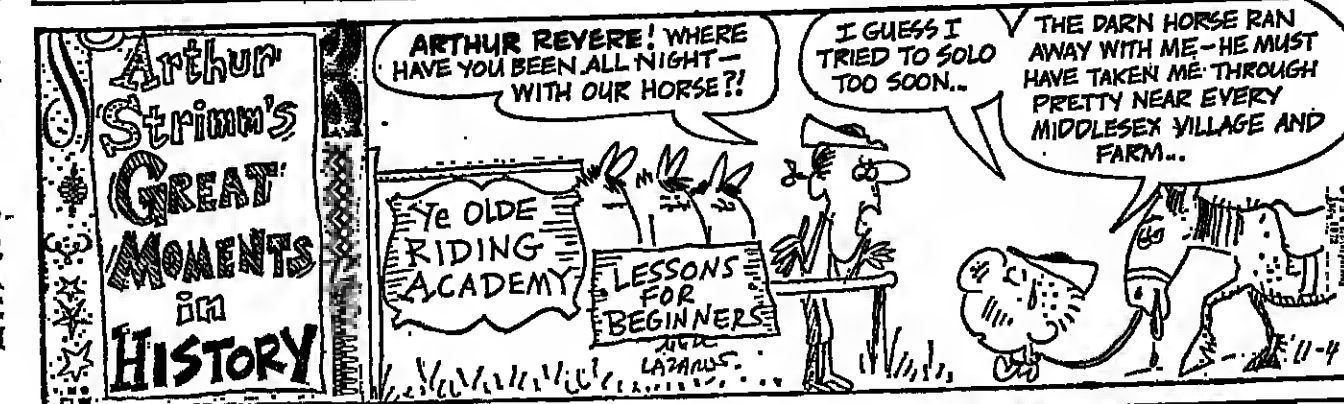
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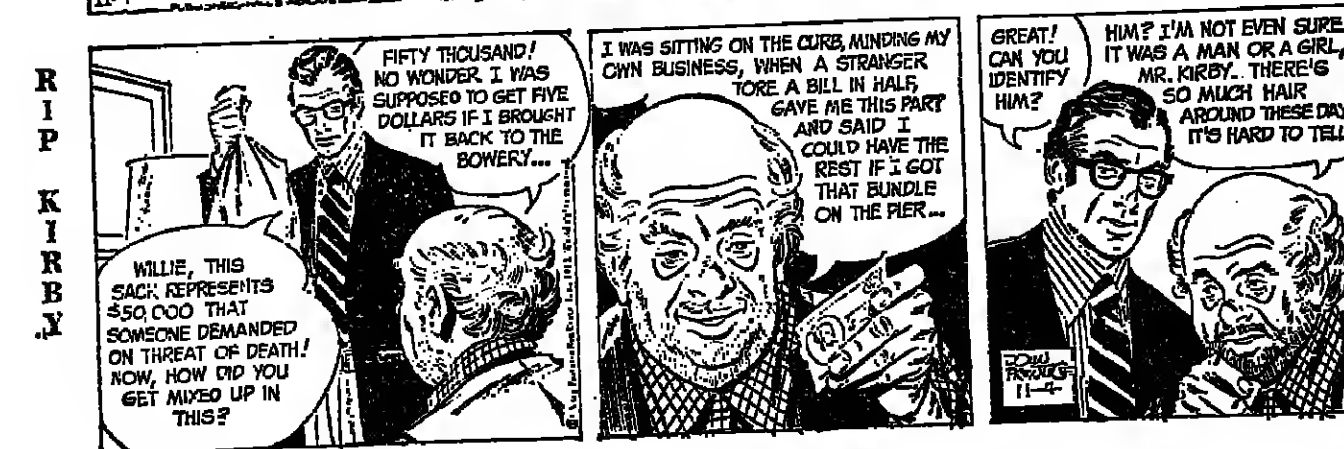
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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME BARGE NORMAL MURMUR. Answer: You might break into this when in a hurry - A RUN.

- ACROSS
1. Hiding place
  2. Fire extinguisher
  3. John's croaker
  4. Call
  5. Frame or Alice
  6. Plares of wall
  7. Mail for My Son
  8. John
  9. Start of a familiar poem
  10. Nobelman
  11. Scottish
  12. Salt deposit
  13. Rates of speed
  14. Church lead
  15. Sickly men
  16. Picked high
  17. Sports gear
  18. Headache source
  19. Packs
  20. Bass et al.
  21. Try to convince
  22. Luncheon
  23. Crime statistics
  24. Fuel
  25. Gathers
  26. News-agency
  27. Founder
  28. Kasha's friend
  29. Tunn. in France
  30. Jeweler's sales
  31. Dress coat
  32. British medal
  33. Brains
  34. Order: Prefix
  35. Antitoxins
  36. Easing
  37. Uptail
  38. Aircraft
- DOWN
1. Do a plaster job
  2. Sneader, old style
  3. Preen inspired by
  4. Times account
  5. Directed
  6. Terminate
  7. Persistent stench
  8. Table spread
  9. Totals
  10. Hair d. dance
  11. Flower of my heart
  12. Greek city-state
  13. Bridge play, for short
  14. Younger
  15. Miss Claire
  16. Suffice for
  17. Nap listing
  18. Victorian
  19. Degrammed with
  20. Comedian Steve
  21. Linger
  22. Kefauver
  23. Mayo ruins
  24. Henry Edmund or
  25. E. M. Pugham
  26. Detectors
  27. Sacred chest
  28. Meas

- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
- ACROSS
1. PLOTTING
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## BOOKS

THE TEMPTATION OF JACK ORKNEY  
And Other Stories

By Doris Lessing. Alfred A. Knopf. 308 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

ANTHONY BURGESS once described the heroine of Doris Lessing's most famous novel, "The Golden Notebook," as "intelligent, honest, burning with conviction, but she ends up as a bit of a bore." Of course he intended the judgment to cover Doris Lessing herself: "The crusader's best medium is this manifesto," he continued, "which is not the same thing as a novel." I'm afraid that even now, three years after the publication of Doris Lessing's "The Four-Gated City," there are still those on either side of the Atlantic who'd agree with his judgment.

Yet I think it's clear that of all the postwar English novelists Doris Lessing is the foremost creative descendant of that "great tradition" which includes George Eliot, Conrad and D. H. Lawrence: a literary tradition of intense social concerns and moral realism, a tradition that scrutinizes marriage and sexual life, individual psychology and the role of ideology in contemporary life.

Doris Lessing is remarkable not only for this special kind of literary purpose and intelligence, but also for her writing style. "The Golden Notebook" and "The Four-Gated City" are the most ambitious and the best of her novels. Yet she is also a brilliant and deliberately uneven short story writer. Her new story collection, "The Temptation of Jack Orkney," is more varied in style and quality than any she has published before—perhaps because it contains work done over 10 years of literary growth.

Of the 13 stories, most are relatively minor, not especially well-written or compelling, though several make good reading. There are two about the theater (she has written several plays), three about London parks, two about Africa about London's poor ("An Old Woman and Her Cat" is one of the better stories), one Laurentian love and war story, and a too-easy science fiction parable based on the (coming) San Francisco earthquake.

Yet there is also a fine, detailed, angry portrait of two marriages and one adultery seen over 20 years (it's called "Not a Very Nice Story"). What makes it interesting is the length of time it covers and the hardness of Lessing's moral and psychological judgment; she is about as far as one can get from the melting melancholy elegance of Updike and Cheever.

But what makes the book unusual is the title story—a 77-page novella that is certainly one of the best recent accounts I know of the limits of "the liberal imagination" confronted by the threat of madness (and religion). It comes on when a parent dies and one temporarily feels death. Perhaps the clearest way to demonstrate the continuity of technique and strength between Doris Lessing and her most immediate literary ancestor, D. H. Lawrence, is to cite the passage from this story when the hero, Jack Orkney, first discovers that the earnest practical rationalism that I gotten him through 50 years of life is beginning to crack and intense emotions through. Father is dying and at night Jack finds himself dreaming—bored, his alarm, in the following pages Lessing, like Lawrence, perches on the margin between traditional omniscient story and modern stream-of-consciousness. This allows her to comment ironically on her thoughts and values and to produce from within, in his characteristic words and phrases, the ins and outs of his rational mind, which has just run against a nightmare about death.

"Now Jack was one of those who do not dream. He prided him on never dreaming. Of course that everyone dreamed at night, but he distrusted his formation... Traveling as a left-wing political act, he had long ago come to terms with the fact that certain and were close to aspects of life he, Jack, had quite simply hidden. He had locked the on them. (Such insistence makes the repressive will be his 'rational argument.' He) that some people claimed to ghosts, feared their dead or, consulted with those dreamed dreams. How could not know? He had lived of them. But he Jack was of all that; he Jack, did not co the bones or allow himself afraid of the dark. Or did he did not dream." (But course he just did.)

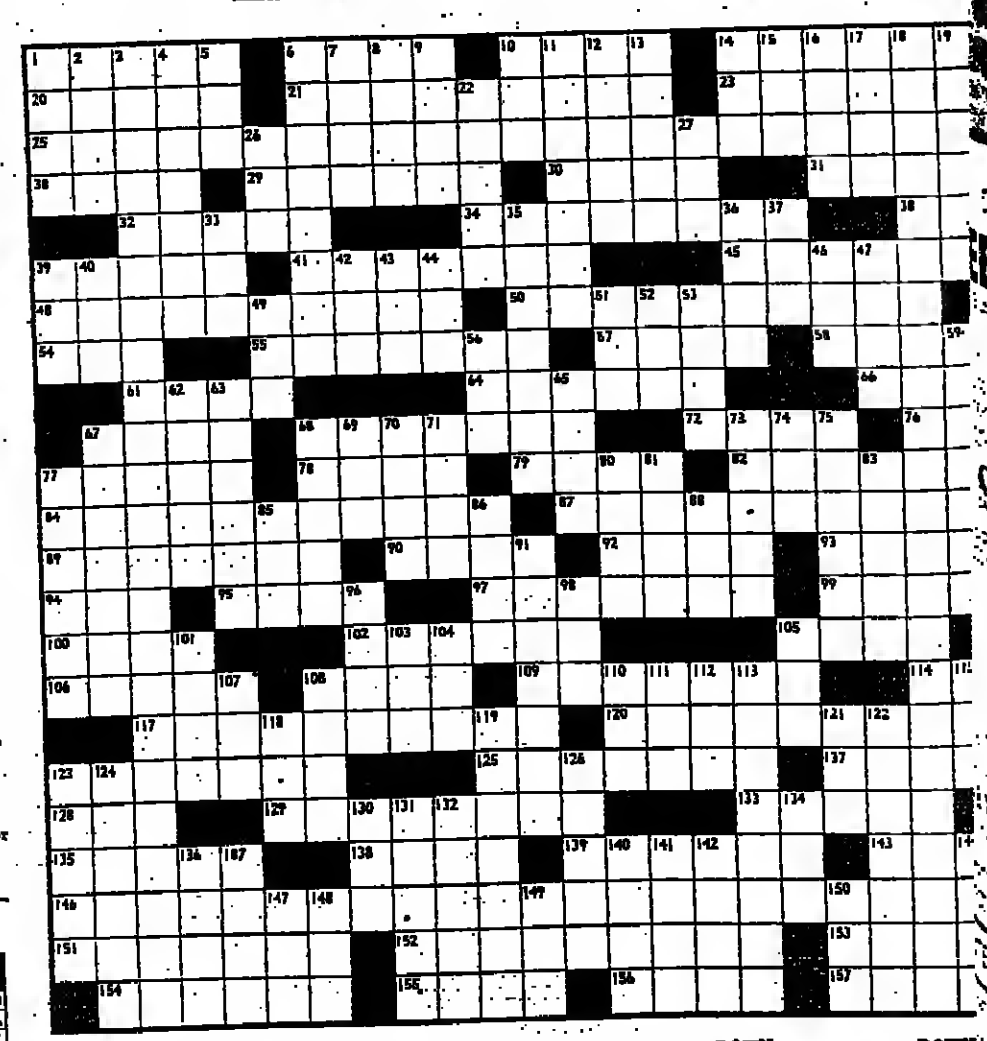
In passages and scenes this, "The Temptation of Orkney" approaches the high of Lessing's best short story. Room 15" in the collection "Man and Two Women", "Room 15" is one of the stories written in England the death of Lawrence in a compressed portrait married, middle-aged woman exorbitantly drifting toward destruction despite her "intelligence." It completely eschews such works as Sylvia Plath's "The Bell Jar." "To 10" and now "The Temptation of Jack Orkney" are a real index of our problems and occupations in the last 10 years with magical ease the wage, adultery, sexual "sophisticated intelligence," the generation gap, freaks, drugs, schizophrenia.

These two stories are an lent place to begin reading Doris Lessing, and propel one straight into "Golden Notebook" (which is politics, sex and marriage) with magical ease the wage, adultery, sexual "sophisticated intelligence," the generation gap, freaks, drugs, schizophrenia.

Mr. Locke is a New York book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LITERARY BITS—By Hume R. Craft



- DOWN
1. Wistful covert
  2. Self-esteem
  3. Blue grass
  4. Poet's word
  5. Compass point
  6. Draft, initials
  7. Gave off
  8. Child's pal
  9. One-to-one
  10. Items
  11. Likely
  12. Call to poker
  13. New in a shell
  14. Prefix with pod
  15. Soft shades
  16. Hairs
  17. Wet down
  18. Ragged
  19. Second-hand
  20. BBC receivers
  21. Bequest feature
  22. Adherent: Suffix
  23. Give off
  24. Child's pal
  25. One-to-one
  26. Items
  27. Radiation dosage
  28. Like super
  29. Quagmire
  30. Throw the shot
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## ings Take h in Row, ad West

ality Costs  
ins 4 Goals

YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Goals took advantage of a oute fighting penalty to score four third-period goals for the Kings in a 5-2 victory over the Los Angeles Kings in the National Hockey League West Division. It was the first time since March 23, 1971, that Los Angeles had held the lead.

The Kings were awarded the penalty at the 7:57 mark after referee Jim Dornan ruled that Los Angeles' defenseman, Don Kozak, had tripped Kings' forward, Bobby Clarke, with his stick.

Clarke scored the first goal in the third period. After the ensuing face-off, Clarke scored again in the third period. After the ensuing face-off, Clarke scored again in the third period. After the ensuing face-off, Clarke scored again in the third period.

## Jauron of Yale Is Humble Back Except on Field

By William N. Wallace  
NEW HAVEN, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Yale's Dick Jauron is the Duke Thomas of the Ivy League in that he has a tremendous talent as a running back and says next to nothing to the media people. Beyond that the parallels stop.

Jauron begged off when the coach, Carmen Cosca, suggested he do a film clip with Cosca about the team. The publicity director, Cappy Jones, is trying to push Jauron for All-American honors but gets no help from his subject.

When asked about one of his spectacular runs—he has had seven from 50 to 87 yards in three games here—Jauron will say, "Did you see the block or split end made on the play?" He defers totally to the team concept, which even Cosca finds to be absurd.

"Everyone knows," Jauron said, "that the greatest football players in the country and everyone knows it. But Dick won't recognize this at all."

Cosca said as he prepared the team for the game against Dartmouth here tomorrow.

Cosca, who had such talents here as Calvin Hill and Brian Dowling, otherwise is not complaining because Jauron's skills on the field speak for him.

"He does it all," Cosca said. "He blocks, he catches the ball,



Dick Jauron, Yale's star running back.

he knows what everybody on the field is doing, he has great quickness and uncanny timing."

Jauron is the fifth leading ground-gainer on the major-college list this season, averaging 126.3 yards a game, and he has scored six touchdowns, three of them on memorable long runs against Connecticut, Brown and Columbia. He has four more games to play for Yale.

"I'm interested," Jauron said, "and they should be. If Calvin Hill and Brian Dowling can make it in the pros, then Dick certainly can."

Jauron in motion does not project blinding speed. The pro scouts are sticklers for a candidate's speed over 40 yards and Jauron's time of 4.7 seconds may set him back.

"I tell the scouts," Cosca said, "to measure something else and that's his acceleration. He is a smooth runner, a lot like O.J. Simpson was in college. When it comes to turning on the speed,

to breaking loose in a crowd, I have never seen a back who could touch him."

Jauron, who is 6 foot and 188 pounds, missed practice Wednesday to finish a history paper as the midterm marking period ends this week. He is so involved in football he can't concentrate on his studies," said Cosca. "I've told him he's got to do both."

"His dedication is total. If I can't find him, I'll look in the gym and he'll be there lifting sandbags. Not weights, but 50-pound sandbags as a condition."

By Cosca's estimation the current Yale team is not the best he has had here in eight seasons and the coach views the Dartmouth contest with apprehension. "They're awfully sound and they're deep, which we're not," he said.

"But with Jauron, we're in every game all the way. He can break a game open at any time on one play from any place on the field."

## Nastase Is Ousted In Tennis

Gorman Gains  
Paris Semifinals

PARIS, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Tom Gorman, a U.S. Davis Cup player, upset the Nastase of Romania from the Jean Becker indoor tennis tournament tonight.

Gorman, from Seattle, dropped the first set but evened the match by winning a tie-breaker and went on to take the quarterfinal match, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., advanced with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Patrice Dominguez of France. Smith, the second seed, is scheduled to meet Czech Jan Kodeš in tomorrow's semifinals. Kodeš ousted Australia's Barry Phillips-Moore, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Top-seeded Nastase broke Gorman's service in the seventh and ninth games of the first set and seemed in complete control.

Gorman, however, rallied to win the tie-breaker and in the decisive third set, rallied again. Nastase broke the American's service in the opening game, but Gorman broke back in the sixth game. He prevailed after Nastase had saved 4 match points.

Spain's Andres Gimeno faces Gorman in the semifinals. He eliminated Jim Connors of Belleville, Ill., 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, by finally solving the American's lobbing game.

Gorman, ebullient after his first career victory against Nastase, said: "I've lost to him 14 times and in 13 of those matches I had as good a chance of winning as him. It's a good psychological boost to beat him at last."



BETTER HALF FOOTBALL DRAW—High-school instructor Lee Carlson demonstrates linemen's stance to a class on football in St. Paul, Minn. The students were mostly wives seeking to learn about the game rather than continue to be football widows.

## 'Tough as Nails' Running Quarterback

## Douglass Makes Chicago Grin and Bear It

By Dave Brady  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Bobby Douglass, the Bear who walks like a man, has won over this toddling town in a season when endurance has not been the hallmark of National Football League quarterbacks.

He was violating the laws of physics yesterday in downtown Grant Park, where the Bears practice most of the time because the players say the mud sod in Soldier Field is too hard on their legs.

Wobbly bullets were shooting out of the left fist of Douglass, confirming that it is Douglass the runner who is more fear-

some, and who has led the Bears to the verge of respectability.

The Bears have a shot at first place in the Central Division of the National Conference Sunday in Detroit, but coach Abe Giron explained. "After the first five minutes, they had to realize what we were going to do—run straight at them."

"The Bears have won three straight. Douglass is fifth in the conference in rushing and 10th in the entire NFL. Giron was asked what many a fan has been wondering: Is Douglass fast and nifty enough to be a running back?"

"Sure," Giron said, "but then they would cry on him; he would not benefit from the options he has now. He would make a great tight end."

Douglass executed a fake that sucked in the defense and Giron shouted, "Too late. Now throw the ball." But Douglass ran with it.

"He won't throw it," Giron said, grinning indulgently at Douglass's decision.

The assistant coaches are as awed by Douglass as the fans.

"He is a real man," said Chuck Cherundolo. "He is as tough as nails. When he walks by you—even barefooted—you know he has been there." And Cherundolo imitated Douglass plopping down his size-14 shoes, pigeon-toed. "Against Cleveland, he just knocked over tacklers with a slap of his arm."

Led the Blocking

Whitley Doyell recalled that Douglass pitched out to running backs against St. Louis and then led the plays by flattening cornerbacks with blocks.

Bill George asserted, "He is the only guy I know who could play quarterback, fullback, tight end, guard, or defensive tackle and do a good job of any or all those jobs."

At 226 pounds and 6-foot-4, Douglass towers over coach Giron, who refers to him as "the mule." But Douglass is respectful of Giron. "He is popular with the players," Douglass said.

"I like to run, but not so much that I would like to be a running back; no sir. I am passing only about 15 plays a game this year. Next season, it will be about 20; then maybe 25. We have had some big passing plays this year, for touchdowns, too."

"Some guys throw 5-yard hitch passes. They are like runs; they are so safe. If I can take one of those and get 15 yards running, that is what I am going to do."

"What we do is get teams thinking we are always going to run up the middle and then the counter run in the other direction or a pass is more effective. We just like to have the threat of the straight-ahead run always there."

## NFL Outlook, Odds

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The outlook and betting choices in National Football League games this weekend, with wobbly bullets in parentheses:

Sunday

Interconference

DENVER (2-5-0) at NEW YORK GIANTS (4-3-0)—They have never met before. The Broncos' quarterback, Charlie Johnson, leads the passing statistics in his conference. Their Floyd Little, another Larry Brown, has gained 449 yards without much help. The Giants must guard against a slump following upsetting loss to the Redskins. Betting choice: Giants by 7 points.

DALLAS (5-2-0) at SAN DIEGO (2-4-1)—Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach who abhors a second place, has benched Bob Hayes, Lance Alworth and Herb Adderley for Ron Sellers, Billy Parks and Charlie Waters. Will Roger Staubach show this time? The Chargers' passer, John Hadl, leads the league in interceptions with 14. Betting choice: Dallas by 1 1/2.

WASHINGTON (6-1-0) at NEW YORK JETS (6-2-0)—"Now we'll find out what kind of team we have," says Joe Namath. How true. He'll have to pass a lot and the Redskins are vulnerable deep in their zones. Because they stress the run, the loss of Sonny Jurgensen is mostly psychological and the Redskins are always up for every game. Betting choice: Washington by 3.

National Conference

CHICAGO (2-3-1) at DETROIT (4-3-0)—The three Bs, Bufkins, Bufones and Brupbacher at linebacker, are the heart of the Bears, who have won three straight. The explosive Lions, flamed by an erratic defense, beat the Bears, 34-28, a month ago. Betting choice: Detroit by 6.

MINNEAPOLIS (1-5-1) at MINNESOTA (3-4-0)—The Vikings, who have six tough games after this one, feel good because Alan Page, their most valuable tackle, wrecked Green Bay. He had been sleeping. Ed Marinaro and Oscar Reed are the starting running backs. The Saints' Danny Abramowicz has caught one or more passes in 71 straight games. Betting choice: Minnesota by 16.

ST. LOUIS (5-2-0) at PHILADELPHIA (1-6-0)—The Cardinals

started three different quarterbacks in losing their last three games. Eddie Khayat, the Eagle coach, threatened dismissals this week for unnamed lagards.

Betting choice: St. Louis by 4.

SAN FRANCISCO (3-3-1) vs. GREEN BAY (4-3-0) at Milwaukee—The 49ers believe their 49-14 victory over Atlanta set them straight. It's the Packers' Perry Williams for ManArthur Lane who is hurt. They will miss his blocking. The quarterback, Scott Hunter, can expect a big rush, which he doesn't like. Betting choice: San Francisco by 1.

ATLANTA (4-3-0) at LOS ANGELES (4-2-1)—Both were routed last week. Earlier the Falcons beat the Rams, 31-3. Roman Gabriel is not right but he will stay in the line-up. A victory would put the well-balanced Falcons in first place, where they have never been. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 3.

American Conference

OAKLAND (4-3-1) at KANSAS CITY (4-3-0)—The Raiders expect to run wide with their speed backs, Charlie Smith and Clarence Davis. Darlye Lamukina, no more the mud bumber, shows only three interceptions in 143 pass attempts. With the other receiver, Elmo Wright, injured, the Chiefs' Ois Taylor finds himself covered by groups. He's their only big play threat. Betting choice: Kansas City by 1.

CINCINNATI (5-2-0) at PITTSBURGH (5-3-0)—These teams are dead even from every aspect and the winner will likely take the division title. Essex Johnson, the Bengal running back, is the key figure. The Steelers must stop him. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 2.

MIAMI (7-0-0) at BUFFALO (2-5-0)—The Dolphins have too much ability for the Bills, whose defense will never stop Larry Csonka. Buffalo's O.J. Simpson leads the AFC in rushing with 43 more yards than Csonka. Betting choice: Miami by 10.

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Monday Night

BAITMOR (1-6-0) at NEW ENGLAND (2-5-0)—The Colts play Jim O'Brien, their kicker, at wide receiver and he says he cannot do both. So they have Boris Shlapak, a weekend kicker from Michigan State who just quit the Chicago Lions' soccer team. The Patriots are very low, especially Jim Plunkett. Betting choice: Baltimore by 6 1/2.

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Baltimore (1-6-0) at NEW ENGLAND (2-5-0)—The Colts play Jim O'Brien, their kicker, at wide receiver and he says he cannot do both. So they have Boris Shlapak, a weekend kicker from Michigan State who just quit the Chicago Lions' soccer team. The Patriots are very low, especially Jim Plunkett. Betting choice: Baltimore by 6 1/2.

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## Football Transactions

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BUFFALO—Waived John Mallock, center, and Frank Cornish, defensive tackle. Claimed Leo Hart,



